

## Britain's EEC budget payments agreed by foreign ministers

Over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget appeared to be settled yesterday by the foreign ministers in Brussels. The agreement proposed for Britain this year and next is £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in the package rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Luxembourg. Cabinet approval is expected on Monday.

## £60m better than Luxembourg

Britain's contribution to the EEC budget for 1980 and 1981 has been agreed by the foreign ministers in Brussels. The package, worth £1,577m for 1980 and £1,577m for 1981, is £60m better than the one rejected by Mrs Thatcher in Luxembourg. The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations between the British and the other member states. The British government had initially proposed a contribution of £1,517m for 1980 and £1,517m for 1981. However, the other member states wanted a higher contribution. The final agreement is a compromise between the two positions. The British government will contribute £1,577m in 1980 and £1,577m in 1981. This is £60m more than the original proposal. The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations between the British and the other member states. The British government had initially proposed a contribution of £1,517m for 1980 and £1,517m for 1981. However, the other member states wanted a higher contribution. The final agreement is a compromise between the two positions. The British government will contribute £1,577m in 1980 and £1,577m in 1981. This is £60m more than the original proposal.

## EC Council is expected to approve Brussels offer on Monday

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Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby, holding a basket of fish outside the Ministry of Agriculture in London during yesterday's protest against cheap imports. Report, page 3.

## Europeans back revolt in New Hebrides

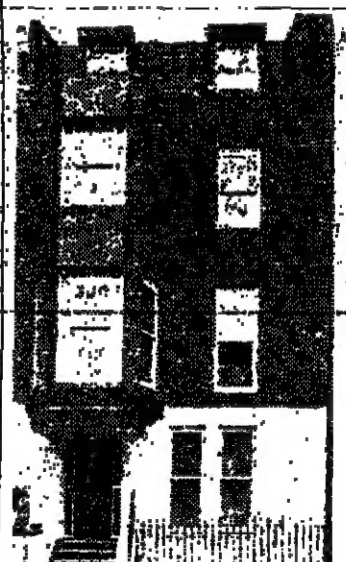
Europeans are backing a revolt in the New Hebrides. The revolt is led by the British and French governments. The New Hebrides is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The British and French governments have been involved in a long dispute over the islands. The revolt is a result of the dispute. The British and French governments have agreed to a settlement. The settlement is worth £1,577m for 1980 and £1,577m for 1981. This is £60m more than the original proposal. The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations between the British and the other member states. The British government had initially proposed a contribution of £1,517m for 1980 and £1,517m for 1981. However, the other member states wanted a higher contribution. The final agreement is a compromise between the two positions. The British government will contribute £1,577m in 1980 and £1,577m in 1981. This is £60m more than the original proposal.

## Disaffected right will stay away from Labour conference

By Ian Bradley  
Many Labour MPs will not attend today's Labour Party conference at Wembley, London. They are worried that it will be dominated by the left and will do nothing for the party's credibility in the country. The conference is indeed likely to be much more left-wing than usual. Several constituency parties where the right is in control will not be sending delegates. One experienced observer on the right of the party said yesterday: "At a normal Labour Party conference, there are about 500 constituency delegates of whom half are bad and half are good. This time there are likely to be about 450, of whom three-quarters will be bad." The left will also dominate the speeches from the platform. Apart from Mr James Callaghan, who will present a policy statement after introductory remarks from the chairman, Lady Jeger, the other scheduled speakers are Mr Eric Hoffer, Mr John Lester, and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn. The conference is likely to be even more left-wing than the last full Labour Party conference in Brighton. Already there are signs of discontent among MPs over the policy statement called "Peace, Jobs, Freedom". A straight vote will be taken on it at the end of the conference. There will be no opportunity for amendments for separate votes on particular sections which, if accepted, will become official party policy, although they will not constitute a manifesto for the next election. An indication of the strength of feeling on the right of the party came last night when Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham, described the policy statement as "a load of rubbish", and a section which deals with the EEC "unsullied" hypocrisy. Speaking at a meeting of the Labour Committee for Europe at Central Hall, Westminster, Mr Ellis said of the EEC section: "It proposes two things: the first to amend the 1972 European Communities Act so as to restore full control of law-making and tax-gathering powers to the House of Commons; the second basically to change the objectives and tasks of the European Community which would repudiate, without consultation with other European socialist parties, the policies of the Confederation of European Socialist Parties." He continued: "Honest men will know that neither of the objectives in this document is compatible with long-term membership for the United Kingdom of the European Community." Mr Ellis said: "The Times yesterday that he was also unhappy about the statement's support for import controls, its total opposition to the deployment of American cruise missiles in Britain, and its lack of reference to an incomes policy." Mr Ellis's misgivings are shared by many other MPs in the centre and right of the party. The section on "cruise missiles, in particular, is known to cause considerable disquiet to both Mr William Rodgers, the party's spokesman on defence, and Mr James Callaghan who tried to have it deleted from the final draft of the document. The moderate Labour Party group, the Social Democratic Alliance, said in a statement last night that Mr Callaghan's acceptance of the national executive committee's statement was "the final sell-out of the moderate and democratic traditions of the Labour Party by a bankrupt leadership".

## A £650,000 home with Harrods on the corner

By Sara Bonner  
The first house in what is thought to be London's most expensive private housing development went on sale yesterday to tempt those with a taste for luxuries, like mahogany-lined bathroom cupboards and blue suede beds, and £550,000. The show house in South Lodge, Knightsbridge, costs £650,000—the extra £100,000 is for furnishings, fittings and interior design. The other 20 homes on the "estate", where the "corner shop" is Harrods, cost £550,000. So far Londoners have not been conspicuous on the list of prospective buyers. Hampton and Sons, the agents for the development, who have already sold more than half the houses, say most of their customers have come from the Middle or Far East. The five-storey show house has a lift, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, a fully fitted kitchen, and a four-car garage. The interior design, by Faith Panton, of Property Plan, uses ideas and materials from all over the world, the dining room has silver Chinese Ming wallpaper. The colour schemes are mostly discreet beiges, browns, and greens. The most obviously opulent area is the penthouse suite where everything in the bedroom is cream, from the moiré-covered walls to the silk and velvet bed. Another bedroom has a matching blue suede bed and dressing table, and a third has black lacquered furniture. The lift interior is decorated with hand-finished lacquer and the staircase has a chandelier of transparent tubes with 600 light bulbs, which stretches from the penthouse to the basement. For £650,000 there are all mod cons. The kitchen unit, are tastefully practical with dark panelling and smoked glass, and the stereo unit is in the coffee table. In the main bedroom a television, remotely controlled from the bedside, is concealed in a crown box. Hampton and Sons said: "We have already sold more than half the South Lodge houses." South Lodge can even boast a luxury history: Charles Stewart, 6th Duke of Rosslyn, had his home on the site.



For sale: The £650,000 Knightsbridge show house.

## French take the Pope's gesture to heart

From Charles Hargrove and Ian Murray  
Paris, May 30  
The Pope rode through the Elysian Fields this afternoon at the start of his four-day visit to France. The sun shone, bands played and crowds cheered as the first Pope for 176 years to visit France—the elderly daughter of the Church—stepped out of his helicopter at the Place Clemenceau. President Giscard d'Estaing gave him a warm, welcoming handshake but from the first the Pope seemed to have eyes only for the crowd. He had arrived in Paris nearly an hour late because his aircraft had landing gear trouble before leaving Rome. While the dark green helicopter, carrying Mr Raymond Barre and other members of the Government, who had met him at Orly airport, touched down outside the Grand Palais, the Pope realized that the crown missed down the Champs Elysees wanted a gesture from him. Continued on page 4, col 1

## in Premier inquiry 70 hours

esco Cossiga, the Italian leader, emerged from two questioning by the parliament on inquiry investigating the case he might have aided. He said that he had aided the President Sandro. That if the commission was the Prime Minister, a should resign. Page 4

## prostitutes

Collective of Prostitutes for help in paying the legal costs incurred by Payne, who was jailed last year for a brothel in south London. The collective has also written to TUC, general secretary, asking for support in its campaign against laws on prostitutes. Page 3

## IPC journalists reject revised offer

Journalists dismissed by the International Publishing Corporation have been put up for sale on 125-year leases at peppercorn rents. The sale is expected to raise £60m and the Government hopes that increased competition will mean a better deal for motorists. Page 2

## Service areas sale

Britain's 41 motorway service areas have been put up for sale on 125-year leases at peppercorn rents. The sale is expected to raise £60m and the Government hopes that increased competition will mean a better deal for motorists. Page 2

## US budget rejected

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected the final compromise version of next year's United States budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress. Page 5

## England level series with last-over win

England beat the West Indies by three wickets at Lord's in the last over of the second Test match. The victory was a result of a last-over win. The match was a closely fought contest. England's batsmen played well throughout the match. The West Indies bowlers did their best but were unable to prevent England from winning. The match was a great example of cricket. Page 15

## Oil chief resigns

The British National Oil Corporation is losing one of its top executives. Mr Alastair Morton has resigned less than a week after the appointment of Mr Philip Sheehy as BIOC's chairman. The two men are known to have had previous disagreements in the City. Page 17

## Rugby plea: Mr Ronald Hayward

general secretary of the Labour Party, calls for the cancellation of the British Lions' tour of South Africa. The tour is a controversial issue. Mr Hayward believes that the tour is a waste of money and that it is not in the best interests of the country. He has made a strong plea for the tour to be cancelled. Page 2

## Churches spend £1.3m on unrest, Mr Botha claims

From Gerald Shaw  
Cape Town, May 30  
The South African Council of Churches has been accused of distributing Rand 2.5 million (about £1.3m) to promote unrest in the country. The money, said Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, came from abroad and was channelled by the churches to various organizations. Mr Botha made his allegations before an audience of Johannesburg university students in Johannesburg. He said that the money would be used to spread civil disturbances. This was a thinly veiled threat to the anti-apartheid struggle and its supporters. Page 13

## SAS to be sent to Spain

Madrid, May 30.—Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said here today that members of the SAS will be sent to Spain to exchange information with Spanish police units fighting terrorism. Authorities in Britain and Spain should also arrange visits of policemen to each other's countries, he said.

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**"Sorry, I've got my own family to think about"**

The little boy in the middle doesn't go to school. Some families are so poor and hungry they have to send their children out on the streets to beg. It's unthinkable but true. Of course we all want to give our children the best of everything. But shouldn't we also think of the children who have nothing? We think so. That's why we want to tell you how Oxfam is helping people who are so much less fortunate than we are. Please post the coupon now. It could be quite an education.

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NEWS

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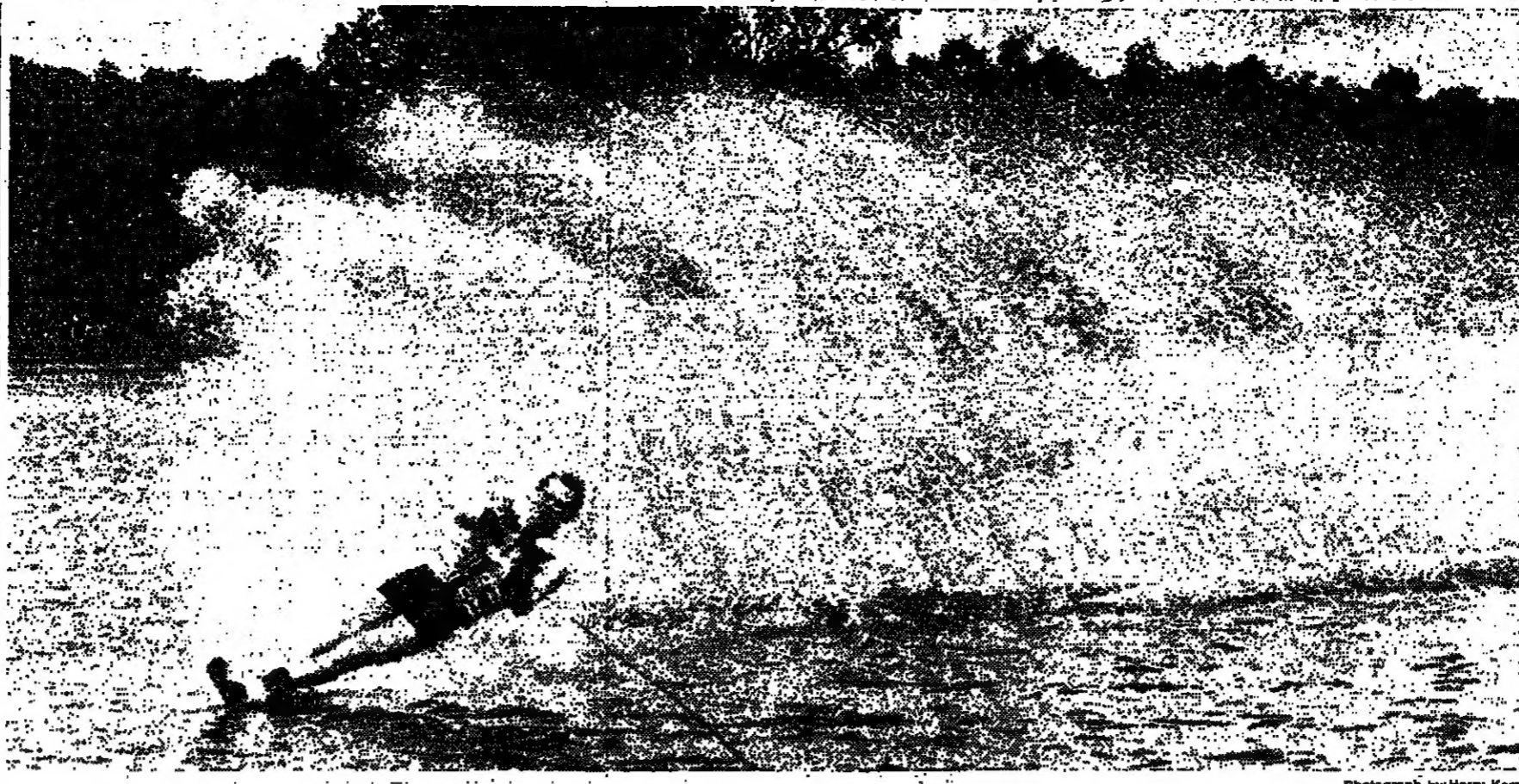
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Joel McClintock, of Canada, the world-water ski champion, in slalom practice yesterday for the Old Spice International Water Ski Championship, to be held at Ruislip Lido, London, at the weekend.

## MPs blamed for judges' interfering

By Our Legal Correspondent  
The increasing part played by judges in reviewing and controlling the acts of ministers and departments was Parliament's own fault, Professor H. W. R. Wade said yesterday in the last of his Hamlyn Lectures.  
Referring to criticism that judges, including Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, were interfering too much with laws passed by Parliament, Professor Wade commented: "It is high time that Parliament itself woke up to those issues and ceased to enact legislation which drives the judges to evasive action."  
The more governments try to give themselves, uncontrolled, the power, the more the courts frustrate them by extending the categories of review... the end result is likely to be more judicial control rather than less.  
If Parliament used fewer devices, such as the phrase "if the minister is satisfied", which appeared to be a subjective condition excluding review by the courts, "there would be less need for the courts to spin the webs of sophisticated reasoning which may entangle ministers."  
Constitutional Fundamentals (Stevens and Sons, hardback £6.35; paperback £3.35).

## Buccaneers to fly again by mid-summer

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent  
Many of the RAF's fleet of Buccaneer bombers, grounded after a fatal crash in the United States last February, should be flying again by mid-summer, the Ministry of Defence has announced.  
That announcement followed a meeting of senior RAF engineers and technical experts from the Royal Aircraft Establishment.  
Virtually all flying was suspended when signs of metal fatigue were discovered in the main wing spar of the crashed aircraft, and in about 40 of the other Buccaneers in service.  
But the ministry said last night: "The situation is not as grave as we initially believed." Most of the Buccaneers had been found to be free of any fatigue or had such minor cracks that they could be easily repaired.  
It is those aircraft that should soon be cleared for flying again, after the RAF has assessed the results of a test programme being carried out on two Buccaneers, one of them airborne and the other on a test rig.  
The other aircraft in which severe cracks were discovered have to undergo more extensive repairs.  
The £31m Buccaneer is a low-level strike aircraft originally designed for the Royal Navy, and taken over by the RAF later. One possible reason for the metal fatigue is that the bombers were not built to withstand the greater turbulence experienced when flying over land.

## SNP claim Tories have written off Scotland

From Ronald Faux  
Rothsay  
The Scottish National Party gave the well-worn drum of industry, oil and government neglect a thorough beating on the second day of its annual conference at Rothsay yesterday.  
There was a familiar ring about the resolution demanding a Scottish oil fund deployed to restructure the country's declining industrial base.  
Mrs Margo MacDonald, the former MP for Glasgow, Govan, accused the Conservatives of having written Scotland off politically.  
Mrs Margaret Thatcher should be denied the chance of using the money which was Scotland's industrial future for tax handouts in 1983-84 to secure a return to power.  
"The only way she can be stopped is if an oil fund is set up before then".  
A strong line against such an approach was taken by Mrs Margaret Bain, the former MP for Dunbartonshire, East, who said that the party should not ask the Government for favours.  
"We have played the Westminster game before and I now regret it".  
The resolution was passed.  
Searching through the bleak industrial record in Scotland, Mr Tom McAlpine, told delegates that the party should never accept unemployment as inevitable. "I am horrified by those trade unionists who appear to accept that it is. It is only Tories or discredited economists who put forward such arguments."  
There is a third way for Scotland between capitalism and nationalisation, involving the creation of small companies on a coalition basis, he said.

The conference endorsed a lengthy resolution on new jobs and self-help through cooperative enterprises.  
A topical resolution on the state of the Wigan Tange pulp mill, near Fort William, was overwhelmingly passed. Mrs Winifred Ewing, European MP for the Highlands and Islands, said that closure of the mill would amount to "a modern highland clearance".  
She said the mill was making an overall profit of £2.7m a year. If that was so, the owners, the British American Tobacco company, had no right to put men out of a job. The pulp-making side of the enterprise, she said, had never been expected to make a profit. It had been a bold attempt to regenerate the Highlands.  
A powerful attack on the Labour Party was delivered by Mr Gordon Wilson, party chairman, who accused it of playing a Quisling role in Scotland. Some people had reservations about the action of the SNP in helping defeat the former Labour Government, he said.  
"I have no such inhibitions. During its five years in office Labour doubled unemployment and yet reduced industrial expenditure in Scotland. They paved the way for the present crisis."  
Had it not been for the polarization induced by the extremism of Mrs Thatcher, Labour would have been seen clearly for what it was—a government which not only let Scotland down over jobs, prices and oil, but also over development.  
Mr Wilson denied the "devolution deception" where power devolved was power remained. That phase of our struggle for national freedom is over.

## Diet and heart disease centre opens

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent  
A new centre to study the effect of nutrition on multiple sclerosis and to try to reduce the incidence of coronary heart disease by persuading people to change their diet, was launched yesterday at the Central Middlesex Hospital, north-west London.  
The centre, which was opened by Sir George Young, Junior Health Minister and Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, is to be the headquarters of the newly formed Coronary Prevention Group and is to house a research project for Action for Research into Multiple Sclerosis, a charity.  
Both groups consider nutrition to be an important factor in determining the incidence of their respective diseases. The Coronary Prevention Group is concerned about the increase in deaths from the disease.  
Dr Richard Turner, chairman of the group and senior research fellow in preventive cardiology at Edinburgh University, criticised the Government for not following up two reports from the Royal College of Physicians and the Department of Health and Social Security, which advised people to reduce their fat intake and to change to polyunsaturates.

## Men had free rail trips by posing as guards

From Our Correspondent  
York  
Joseph Manville, aged 46, was said at York Magistrates' Court yesterday to have travelled free in trains from Scotland to Lincolnshire by posing as a guard. He was charged with that he posed his son, aged 19, to travel with him.  
Mr Manville and his son, also called Joseph, both formerly of Loughborough Road, Newark, Nottingham, pleaded guilty to the charges and jointly travelling without paying their fares.  
The court was told that an inspector at York station saw them walking along a platform wearing British Rail guards' uniforms and became suspicious. The son was carrying a leather bag containing flags.  
Mr Ivor Whitcombe, for the prosecution, said that when they were challenged by the inspector, they claimed to be "learning the road", a guard's term for getting to know a route.  
Both men were now living in Skegness, Lincolnshire. Mr Manville's solicitor was Mr J. E. 545 and his son £30. Each was ordered to pay £30.72 compensation and costs of £17.25.

## Threat to kill was heard by police radio controller

A routine call by Police Inspector Thomas Pate to his office asking for help with a drunken driver turned into a nightmare, it was stated at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday.  
A few seconds later Police Constable Neil Lynas, the radio controller in the office, could hear Mr Pate saying "Stop, stop, stop" and another voice saying "I will kill you".  
Police Constable Lynas, aged 29, told the court that he turned up the volume. On a separate transmitter he called in every available panda car.  
The struggle ended when the car came to a halt after dragging Mr Pate for half a mile down a main road, half in and half out of the window, Constable Lynas added.

## In brief

### Six newspaper pickets fined

Twenty-two pickets, said to have been arrested outside the Express and Star newspaper in Wolverhampton during the National Graphical Association dispute in April, faced the town's magistrates yesterday.  
Six of them were fined a total of £225, with £10 costs each, after pleading guilty to obstructing the highway or breach of the peace. The other 16 were remanded on bail until July 13. All denied various charges, including assault on police, damage and breach of the peace.

### Fire deaths up

A total of 135 adults and 14 children died in fires in the Greater London area last year, compared with 107 and 22 in 1978, the London Fire Brigade reported yesterday. Firemen rescued 483 people, an increase of 144.

### Derby to be televised

The Derby is to be televised live by independent television as planned next week. Difficulties with the Office of Fair Trading over an agreement with United Racecourses had been cleared, the television company said.

### Behind curtains

Nude bathers from a Swindon nudist club have been given permission to use a leisure centre at Cricklade, Wiltshire, in private on Sunday evenings, with the swimming pool windows draped at the club's expense.

### Teachers' action off

Members of the National Union of Teachers at 140 schools in Northamptonshire have called off industrial action planned to start on Monday, after assurances of no redundancies this year.

### New court to open

A twenty-fourth court will open at the Central Criminal Court in London on Monday, to deal mainly with bail applications and the fixing of trial dates.

### Half bridge completed

The northern half of the Rumber Bridge road was completed yesterday. Only five of 124 road sections remain to be fitted on the southern half.

## Prostitutes seek aid for jailed madam

By Jacob Eccleston  
An appeal for help in paying the £4,000 fines and legal costs of Mrs Cynthia Payne, who was jailed last month for keeping a brothel in south London, was launched yesterday by the English Collective of Prostitutes.  
The collective has also written to Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, appealing for trade union support in its campaign against existing prostitution laws.  
It accuses the TUC of having done little or nothing to protect women from the Government's economic cuts, and says that it is involved in a trade dispute over pay and conditions. Fewer women would be forced into prostitution if the TUC had done more about poverty among women, it said.  
At a press conference in London yesterday to mark the publication of a book by five French women prostitutes on the fifth anniversary of the occupation of a Lyons church, which was intended to draw attention to their harassment by the local police, Mrs Selma James, speaking on behalf of the collective, said that the outcry over the jailing of Mrs Payne was the result of several years' campaigning for rights.  
Reporting that Mrs Payne was refusing, "as a matter of principle", to disclose the names of the women who were at her brothel, it is the same as you journalists not divulging the names of your informants," Mrs James said she was confident that changes in the law were now being considered.  
This weekend, she said, prostitutes from Britain, France and the United States would be meeting to discuss the difficulties they faced from laws which made the act of prostitution legal, but surrounded it with other laws which punish prostitutes and their families. Mrs. James argued that many women would not be prostitutes if they could earn better wages in other work.  
She was extremely concerned that young people who do not have money of their own will feel that prostitution is the one way open to them to survive, she said.  
That was the message carried by Ulla Peyronnet, one of the French authors, who claimed that her government's failure to make money and jobs available to young people had already led to between 50,000 and 60,000 minors being involved in prostitution in France.  
Mrs James said the collective was strongly opposed to legalising brothels. "We don't want to be nationalized and we don't want assembly-line sex. We want a little enterprise." Some British local authorities have expressed interest in setting up legalized brothels, and West Germany already has some.  
Prostitutes' Outcry, edited by Claude M. Fallu, Wall Press, 9 Lafford St, Old Market, Bristol BS2 0DH, £3.50.

## Man accused of aiding boy to flee

A man aged 31 was granted bail until October 10 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday charged with assisting a boy aged 10 to abscond from a Roman Catholic children's home in Lothian last Sunday.  
The man denied that while acting with other persons at present unknown, he knowingly assisted the boy to abscond from "Marsart House", a Roman Catholic children's home in Lothian last Sunday.  
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## Calder One reactor to be restarted later this year

A nuclear reactor at Calder Hall, the world's first commercial atomic power station, in Sellafield, Cumbria, will be restarted later this year after a five-year shutdown.  
The reactor, Calder One, was put out of operation in March, 1975. Since then it has been used to store radioactive fuel from the adjoining Windscale reprocessing site.  
British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday that as it was catching up with its backlog, the spent fuel was being emptied from the reactor for reprocessing.  
The reactor will be restarted to boost production of electricity from Calder Hall, where three other reactors have been running successfully for 25 years, exceeding their original design capacity.  
It has been disclosed that the Windscale fire which caused radioactive contamination and led to an 11-week strike by firefighters last summer, meant that 150 tonnes of fuel could not be reprocessed.  
However, BNF said that by the end of the financial year in March it succeeded in reaching a reprocessed production target of 1,800 tonnes.  
Mr Roy Pilling, general manager, said: "This is a most satisfactory outcome for the year and has played a considerable part in restoring confidence among our customers. In particular it was a significant factor in reaching agreement recently that some of the fuel stored in Calder Reactor One should be discharged preparatory to restarting the reactor later this year."  
The state-owned company hopes to increase production of reprocessed fuel by 200 tonnes this year.

## Training for foster parents sought

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent  
Today's foster parents were caring for "yesterday's unfortunates", Miss Christine Reeves, director of the National Foster Care Association, said yesterday. Yet neither the social workers who arranged fostering placements nor the foster parents received adequate training for such a task.  
"It is a sad fact that there are many more courses available in car maintenance than there are in being a parent", Fostering was now recognized as much more than simply adding somebody else's child to your family. It was a highly skilled, extremely demanding task to take in a handicapped, emotionally disturbed, crippled, emotionally disturbed, adolescent or delinquent.  
Miss Reeves was introducing a new education scheme, financed by Barnardo's at a cost of £60,000 over three years, that it is hoped will lead to at least one social worker or fostering officer in each local authority becoming trained. They would then become leaders in training social workers and foster parents in learning more about the difficulties of fostering.  
The scheme includes two courses developed from a similar scheme funded in the United States by the Federal Government and tested in 12 areas in the United Kingdom this spring. So far, more than 20 local authorities have shown some interest in the scheme and four of five leaders' courses planned for 1980 have been filled.  
The London Borough of Redbridge has appointed Mrs Norma Gregory, a foster parent who took part in the test courses, as a leader for future courses. Mrs Gregory said yesterday that she had assumed before going on her course that fostering children when they were young would mean that they simply became part of her family.  
"But the course made me realize how important it was to enable foster children to discover their own roots and family background, and I had not done that before," she said.  
Mrs Gregory fostered two young sisters 14 years ago and subsequently adopted them. Since completing the course, she has deliberately tried to arouse her curiosity about their own parents and passes on information about their own backgrounds to the five other children she fosters.  
The training materials produced are being used in Bradford to help to assess potential foster parents. The association hopes that local social services departments will finance training for their own social workers and experienced foster parents, and that local further education, charities and workers' educational associations will set up courses.

## European plan for heavier lorries attacked

By Our Planning Reporter  
The European Commission was accused yesterday of seriously underestimating the likely damage to roads and bridges, and to sewers, gas and water mains, by its proposal to raise weight limits for heavy lorries.  
Giving evidence to the European Parliament's transport committee in Brussels on behalf of the European Environmental Bureau, Mr Egon Helfrich-Walkner said that the cost of the damage would exceed the benefits.  
In Britain engineers had estimated that about £900m might have to be spent on strengthening bridges.  
The commission is seeking to increase the limit to 44 tonnes. The bureau has suggested a limit of 32.5 tonnes, the maximum allowed at present in Britain.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Fewer than expected greet Pope in Paris

Continued from page 1

His white helicopter, with its blue line flashings, flew up to greet the Pope and then landed down the length of the avenue. It was a gesture that won him applause from the crowd at the landing spot.

The Garde Republicaine was drawn up in full dress and its band played the anthems of the Vatican state and of France.

Then it was time for the Pope to do what he had come to do: greet the people of France. He climbed into the back of the open-topped white lorry that was waiting and with a broad smile turned around, raising his arms in blessing. "Vive le Pape", came from all sides and many people, crushed against the railings, their hands cupped in prayer, were crying.

It became clear this morning that the response in the regions to the visit had been less than anticipated. Many special trains and buses were cancelled and the Place de la Concorde was far from full when the Pope arrived there.

He may not have been surprised. No more than 17 per cent of French Roman Catholics are known to be practising the faith, a fact that lies behind the phrase "a crisis of growth" which the Pope used in his open letter to the French people before his visit.

President Giscard welcomed John-Paul II as being the first Pope to visit France voluntarily for 817 years. (Plus VII in 1804 having been an unwilling guest of Napoleon).

The Pope praised the history and culture of France which had benefited so many. He praised too the present "spirit of opening" of the country and said that around the world he had detected the help that France was giving.

He then drove in an open car, with Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris, to the cathedral along the Boulevard St. Germain and through the Latin Quarter, waving and blessing a rather sparse crowd.

At Notre Dame, while the deep voice of the great bell,



The Pope with President Giscard d'Estaing riding down the Champs Elysees in Paris

which has rung out through centuries to mark the joyous and sad events of French history, boomed over the square and the rooftops, the Pope entered the nave in procession behind the chapter of the cathedral for the "Te Deum", loudly cheered by the congregation of ministers, Members of Parliament, academicians and officials, including M. Maxime Gremetz, leading the Communist delegation. The Socialists because of their anti-clerical tradition were not present officially.

But the atmosphere in the cathedral, which was barely full, was cold, official, and conspicuously lacking in fervour. This was not the contact

with the people that the Pope was looking forward to. That was to come on the square before the cathedral. A huge podium carpeted in red had been erected in front of the great west door and in the middle of it an altar covered by a white tent-like dais with a papal throne decked in cloth of gold. When the Pope appeared something of the magic of his personality seemed to kindle the assembled multitude. It cheered again, sang lustily, and prayed fervently during the Mass.

Here France stands before my eyes," the Pope said in his homily, "France, mother of saints through so many generations and centuries. Oh, how much I hope they should all come back in our century, in our generation, in relation to its needs and responsibilities."

It was meant, he added, that his meeting with Paris and France should begin in a spot dedicated to Mary. "I ask her that this service should be useful and fruitful for the Church in France, for man, and the world of today."

Outside the Hotel de Ville, M. Jacques Chirac, the mayor, said he was happy to welcome the Pope, not only as the vigilant guardian of the faith, but as the Bishop of Rome, the city that was twinned with Paris.

Under Italian procedure, a magistrate may not act against a member of the Government, but must submit his evidence to Parliament's commission of inquiry. If it is considered that a case exists, it goes to the Constitutional Court. This has happened once before in the 35 years of the Italian republic, when two former defence ministers were tried over the Lockheed aircraft corporation scandal. One, a Christian Democrat, Signor Luigi Gui, was acquitted, while the other, a Social Democrat, Signor Mario Tanassi, was found guilty and sent to jail.

The Christian Democrats do not have a majority in the 20-member commission, which consists of eight Christian Democrats, six Communists, one Socialist, one Radical, and one member of the neo-fascist MSI.

## Italian Premier is questioned

From John Earle

Rome, May 30

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, was questioned for more than two hours today by parliament's commission of inquiry which is investigating allegations that he might have aided the flight of an alleged terrorist. Afterwards, Signor Cossiga told journalists that he had a clear conscience.

The affair, which blew up suddenly yesterday, is a potential threat to his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, and is raising the temperature in the campaign for regional and local elections on June 8.

It may also bring a crisis between the head of state and head of government. From Spain, where he is completing a six-day visit, President Sandoz Pertini issued a statement saying bluntly that, if the Prime

Minister was not completely cleared by the commission "he should tender his resignation and submit to the judgment of the Constitutional Court".

The commission began its hearings yesterday, after receiving from Signor Cossiga material concerning the flight of Signor Marco Donat-Cattin, wanted as an alleged leader of the terrorist group Prima Linea (Front Line). He is the son of Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin, vice-secretary of the Christian Democratic Party and a former minister. Another alleged terrorist now under arrest, Signor Roberto Sandalo, claimed during interrogation that Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin tipped off his son through him in April that he was on the wanted list, thus providing information from the Prime Minister.

Yesterday the commission heard Signor Donat-Cattin and, during the night, Signor Sandalo.

## French Cabinet agrees to accept Brussels proposal

From Ian Murray

Paris, May 30

A special meeting of the French Cabinet this morning agreed to accept the results of the Brussels meeting "on condition that they are accepted integrally by the other members of the Community".

The statement after the meeting said that the results obtained at Brussels would allow "the continuance of the common agricultural policy in satisfactory conditions".

M. Jean-Marie Poirier, the Elysee spokesman, said: "In their entirety the agreements today appear satisfactory and take up again in essence the propositions of President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who in Great Britain did not believe it was able to accept at the time."

The French view is that the Brussels text will be agreed and that this shows that President Giscard d'Estaing is right in stating that ministerial meetings and not European summits were the proper forum for discussions of this type.

Implicit in the French Cabinet's agreement is the condition

that Britain must not seek further to alter anything contained in the Brussels text. As far as the Cabinet is concerned either Britain accepts exactly what is now being offered or France will go ahead with the measures already announced to give French farmers value-added tax repayments equivalent to the 5 per cent agricultural price rise Britain has been blocking.

As far as the measures in the text on milk and beef are concerned the Cabinet statement says that these are based on no more than "the strict respect of compromise" during the summit of May 5 and 6.

The Gaullists, however, have issued a statement deploping what they term "the European mess up".

The French Government, say the Gaullists, have accepted that the French contributors are henceforth permanent hostages at the beck and call of the British Government. The agreement is more costly than the propositions made at Luxembourg and refused by the British Government. The French contribution will grow by 2,000 francs (£205.6m) a year.

Leading article, page 13

## Walker lamb deal hailed as victory over France

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said in London yesterday that the European Economic Community deal to end the "lamb war" between Britain and France would keep shop prices down in Britain and farm returns up. The difference between the two would be made up from EEC funds in a system that could be worth £100m a year after a four-year transitional period.

Mr Walker's officials celebrated the arrangement as a victory over France. Mr Walker said: "There will be a large and growing net benefit to the United Kingdom from this system."

Officials were keen to point out that the lamb deal would be a victory for Mr Walker's policy of "a large and growing net benefit to the United Kingdom from this system."

They used the possibility of disagreement on the budget as a pretext for not disclosing the impact on shop prices of Mr Walker's acceptance of an average increase of 5 per cent on farm prices and tariffs governed by the common agricultural policy.

Mr Walker denied withholding information about prices in order not to detract from the first impact in Britain of the deal on lamb. It also denied highlighting low prices on lamb to obscure the high prices that would come on almost every-

thing else. The ministry did say, however, that Britain had secured a further extension of the EEC butter subsidy, worth 13p a pound in Britain. A 5 per cent increase in the prices to farmers of products governed by EEC policy would add about 24p to the pound to the retail price of all foods in Britain. That is an average figure for foods in the policy like beef and those outside like potatoes.

Farmers in Britain consider a 5 per cent rise far too little. Mr Christopher Rignall, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, said: "It is vital that the Government takes further action and uses every means at its disposal to reverse the trend of rapidly falling farm incomes and declining livestock herds."

He welcomed the lamb deal and called for curbs on supplies from New Zealand.

able situations for any of them. If this is achieved, the Commission will make proposals along the lines of the 1980-81 solution and the Council will act accordingly.

6. The Council reaffirms the conclusions adopted by it on February 11, 1980, which included reference to the 1 per cent VAT own resources ceiling.

7. For 1982, the Community is pledged to resolve the problem by means of structural changes (Commission mandate). The examination should concern the common financial responsibility for these policies, which are financed from the Community's own resources, or the basic principles of the Common Agricultural Policy. Taking account of all member states and interests, this examination will aim to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations for any of them.

Note: All conversions in text done at the current rate of £1.42 to the European Unit of Account (EUA).

## Full text of EEC compromise solution on budget

Brussels, May 30. — The following is the full text of the proposed compromise solution to Britain's demand for a substantial cut in its net contribution to the European Economic Community, provided by Reuters.

1. The net United Kingdom contribution for 1980 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 1,784m European Units of Account (EUA) (£1,575m). The net UK contribution for 1981 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 2,140m EUA (£1,930m). The net UK contribution for 1982 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 2,400m EUA (£2,180m). The net UK contribution for 1983 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 2,600m EUA (£2,380m). The net UK contribution for 1984 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 2,800m EUA (£2,580m). The net UK contribution for 1985 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 3,000m EUA (£2,780m). The net UK contribution for 1986 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 3,200m EUA (£2,980m). The net UK contribution for 1987 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 3,400m EUA (£3,180m). The net UK contribution for 1988 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 3,600m EUA (£3,380m). The net UK contribution for 1989 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 3,800m EUA (£3,580m). The net UK contribution for 1990 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 4,000m EUA (£3,780m).

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3. The United Kingdom contribution, based on the above calculations, is reduced for 1980 and 1981 by £1,175m plus 1,430m EUA (£3,670m).

4. If the United Kingdom's actual contributions for 1980 and 1981 are higher than 1,784m and 2,140m (£1,575m and £1,930m) respectively, the difference will be split: for the first year 25 per cent will be borne by the United Kingdom and 75 per cent by the other eight member states. For the second year, the difference will be borne by the United Kingdom and 75 per cent by the other eight member states.

## OVERSEAS

## Zimbabwe asks Britain for more Army instructors to help with assimilation of former guerrillas

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, May 30

More British Army instructors have been asked to come to Zimbabwe to help eradicate difficulties being experienced in assimilating members of the Zulu and Zipsa guerrilla forces into the national Army.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, disclosed today.

There were "problems of attitude", Mr Mugabe said. The guerrillas are based at barracks in Bulawayo and at Balla Balla to the south. Many refuse to follow orders and will not accept retraining. There is also inter-party suspicion.

Mr Mugabe has complained at the slowness of integration in the Army. He told Parliament today: "We have enemies who are working just now against us and unless these enemies cease their operations we cannot become a 'compliant'."

In a BBC interview he accused South Africa of training

saboteurs to infiltrate Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that between 34,000 and 35,000 guerrillas were at assembly camps set up under the Lancaster House agreement. He denied a suggestion that 50 per cent of them were *mujibbas*—young civilian helpers in the war.

Mr Mugabe said that former members of the Rhodesian security forces would be considered for the Government's resettlement and rehabilitation schemes.

Meanwhile, seven members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party appeared in court today at a preliminary hearing on a charge of murdering two people in Salisbury last month. They were accused of firing on a group of Zanu (PF) supporters at a funeral service.

The accused were remanded until next month.

A Patriotic Front official has accused Mr Mugabe's party of destroying unity. Mr Mark

Nzirasanga said Zanu (PF) had organised the demonstration outside Parliament yesterday of 300 black women who called for the disbandment of the police force and the dismissal of Mr Nkomo, the minister responsible for the police.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: Britain has 58 military personnel in Zimbabwe at present. Mr Mugabe first asked for more when he met the Prime Minister on May 9, on their return from President Tito's funeral.

Major-General F. W. Fursdon, director of the Military Assistance Office at the Ministry of Defence, has just left Salisbury where he has been assessing what help the Zimbabwe Army needs.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office sources said last night that Mr Mugabe's request was under consideration and a decision would be reached on the basis of General Fursdon's report.

## Smith man is envoy to Washington

From David Cross

Washington, May 30

The newly independent state of Zimbabwe opened its first overseas mission in Washington this week.

The Zimbabwe Embassy came into being formally on Wednesday when the Charge d'Affaires presented his letters of credence to Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State.

The temporary head of the mission is Mr Ken Towsey, who until this week headed the Rhodesian Information Office. A close associate of Mr Ian Smith, the former white Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Towsey acted as energetic lobbyist for the white regime and then for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's administration. He will serve as Charge d'Affaires here until a fully-fledged ambassador is appointed.

Mr Towsey is in the same premises occupied by the Rhodesian Information Office. The site in McGill Terrace, in the heart of Washington's embassy territory, has served as an official unofficial liaison for Zimbabwe for many years since 1957.

The decision by the Government in Salisbury to open its first overseas mission in the United States reciprocates Washington's decision to be the first nation to set up an embassy in Zimbabwe.

The American mission opened on April 18, the day of Zimbabwe's independence, and America's first Ambassador to the continent's fifteenth independent state was Mr Robert Keeney, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary in the African bureau of the State Department, is due to take up his post in Salisbury this week-end.

## Joint plan to subdue Mozambique rebels

From Nicholas Ashford

Beira, May 30

The talks that took place earlier this week between Mozambique and Zimbabwean defence and security chiefs were designed to establish closer co-operation between the two countries, which were effectively at war with each other until recently, on a wide range of security matters.

Principal among these, according to Mozambique sources, was an undertaking by Zimbabwe to assist Mozambique in combating an insurgent group, known as Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which has been operating in the mountainous region along the border between the two countries for three years.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, is understood to have asked President Samora Machel at their talks here last week for advice, and perhaps assistance, in amalgamating his Zulu army with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipsa force.

Mr Mugabe would like the Mozambique leader to use his influence on Mr Nkomo, who is known to respect President Machel's views to accept proposals for the reduction of his force.

Another matter that is being considered by the two countries is the return to Zimbabwe of 3,000 Zulu men who are still in Mozambique with considerable quantities of arms and equipment. The two nations also want to devise an accord for the control and policing of their 700-mile common border.

The Mozambique Government had hoped the settlement in Zimbabwe would result in the speedy demise of the MNR insurgents. Before the arrival of Lord Soames as Governor of Southern Rhodesia last December, the organization was

trained and based near Bindura, north of Salisbury, and received extensive transport and communications assistance from the Rhodesians. Some MNR operations, such as an attack on a fuel storage depot in Beira, were carried out in conjunction with Rhodesian units.

After Lord Soames' arrival in Salisbury, the MNR's radio station, the Voice of Free Africa, with its headquarters in the Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces, continued. Rhodesian aircraft and light aircraft have been seen flying from the region around Chipinga, in south-eastern Zimbabwe, to Mozambique near Espungabera.

Two weeks ago, two turbines at a dam near Mazowe were destroyed, causing power cuts in Beira. Since then a big operation by the Mozambique Army has attempted to flush out the insurgent, but they are believed to have slipped into Zimbabwe. That is why President Machel is seeking Mr Mugabe's assistance.

According to Western diplomats in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, the MNR does not constitute a serious threat to the Government, particularly since several hundred guerrillas and their leader, known as Andre, were killed in a battle in the Gorongosa national park in November.

The organization is believed to number about 1,000 and is reasonably well armed although it is likely to have difficulty obtaining supplies now.

It is an embarrassing irritation to the Mozambique regime which prides itself on the stability and unity that have been achieved since independence five years ago. It also means the deployment of large numbers of troops from the overstretched army.

## Speculation in Israel on Weizman-Dayan link

From Christopher Walker

Tel Aviv, May 30

At the end of a week of vicious political feuding which has badly damaged the credibility of Israel's ruling coalition, Mr Ezer Weizman, the popular former Defence Minister, declared today that he intended to stay in politics and pursue his ambition of becoming Prime Minister.

"Personally I have taken a turn at a crossroads," he told a press conference. "I hope and am sure that I have not come to the end of the road. I do not know for sure what the future will be along it or what will be at the end. I shall plan and I shall take very deep advice from colleagues."

Mr Weizman also disclosed that he had consulted his former brother-in-law, Mr Mordechai Dayan, that late office formally in Washington this week.

Mr Robert Keeney, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary in the African bureau of the State Department, is due to take up his post in Salisbury this week-end.

and the most liberal remaining member of the Cabinet to form a new centrist party to fight Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, at the next election.

For the first time today, Mr Weizman disclosed that he supported the controversial plan, first mooted by Mr Dayan, that Israel should unilaterally implement a form of autonomy for the 1,100,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He did not elaborate.

His remarks coincided with an opinion poll in the Hebrew newspaper *Yediot Ahronot* which indicated that 56 per cent of Israelis were in favour of seeing Mr Dayan in the next government.

Meanwhile, the coalition is still in difficulty over replacing Mr Weizman. Mr Begin is expected to become temporary Defence Minister because of the refusal by some coalition members to agree to his projected reshuffle.

Today he told a Knesset committee that Israel would refuse to implement the next stage of its projected withdrawal from Sinai, due in 1982, unless Egypt signed an agreement on an international supervisory force.

## Curfew lifted on 60,000 Arabs in West Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

Tel Aviv, May 30

The Israeli military government has lifted the curfew on the 60,000 Arab residents of Hebron, the second largest town in the occupied West Bank. It had been in force since the ambush on May 2 in which six Jewish settlers were killed and 16 injured.

For two weeks afterwards Palestinians were only allowed to leave their houses for two hours a day.

Local Arab leaders, who claim that the curfew was an illegal collective punishment, are calculating the financial damage it did to the many small businesses and farms in the area.

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More than 2,000 bishops, priests, monks and laymen attended the eight-day conference.

Anguilla poll via Webster, who led an unsuccessful 13-year campaign for independence from the British in 1977, has power to general election six of the seven members in the Anguilla Council.

Several gunmen, believed to be Palestinian, were taken to a hospital in Beirut, where they were treated. The gunmen were taken to a hospital in Beirut, where they were treated.

The Amal militia, which takes its members from Lebanon's Shia Muslim community, and the two pro-Israel groups it had been fighting, promised to abide by the truce, which was arranged after an appeal to the Syrian Government from Mr Selim el-Hoss, the Lebanese Prime Minister.

A total of 55 people died in the fighting, which was in some ways an extension of the conflict between the resistance in Lebanon and Baghdad. Many of those wounded in fights in the suburb of Bourj al-Barajneh

## Moscow and Bonn develop trade link

From Patricia Clough

Doon, May 30

West Germany today to develop trade and co-operation with the Union despite the Soviet Union's of Afghanistan.

A Soviet-West German trade commission, led by Nikolai Tichonov, the Deputy Soviet Prime Minister, and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German Economics Minister, drew up a programme to expand the two countries' economic co-operation.

The agreement, signed today, amounts to a declaration of intent rather than an increase in trade, under interest on both a "business as usual" in spite of the tense international situation.

In a speech last night, Mr Lambsdorff said that present difficult world dialogue between East and West, in which he also economic dialogue, should be broken off. On the every opportunity, he taken to "correct the developments" in East-West relations.

Nevertheless, the Alf invasion weighed heavily on the talks, according to sources in the Ministry of Economics. Both Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, and the Chance Graf Lambsdorff point their guest that the Soviet Union had been busy conducting a variety of types of m

Two weeks ago, two turbines at a dam near Mazowe were destroyed, causing power cuts in Beira. Since then a big operation by the Mozambique Army has attempted to flush out the insurgent, but they are believed to have slipped into Zimbabwe. That is why President Machel is seeking Mr Mugabe's assistance.

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The Amal

# Compromise US budget is defeated by House

From David Cross  
Washington, May 30

The final Congressional version of next year's budget, which was laboriously fashioned to try to make it as appealing as possible to liberal Democrats as well as conservative Republicans, fell apart late last night.

By an overwhelming majority of 242 votes to 141, the House of Representatives defeated the \$613,000m (about £260,000m) budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leadership of both Houses of Congress. The decision was, however, something of a victory for President Carter who had urged members of Congress to vote against the budget.

The budget was brought down by a coalition of conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats. The Republicans argued that total spending was too high and that the budget was not realistically balanced, contrary to the claimings of most Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill.

Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, felt that the budget would provide too much money for defence, at the expense of social programmes like education, welfare and transport. President Carter supported the liberal standpoint in an apparent attempt to win back the support of liberal groups during his reelection campaign.

The defeat of last night's budget resolution means that both houses of Congress will now have to go back to their

drawing house. The more acceptable compromise, "Cost has been cut," however, already been complicated by another vote in the House of Representatives that might stalling out the administration's plan for the total allocation for military spending in any new budget remains unchanged at about \$154,000,000.

This instruction, which was supported by 267 Democrats, does not go far enough, however, for the military establishment in Washington. Shortly before last night's vote, the Joint Chiefs of Staff called a hearing of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee of the House of Representatives that much more should be spent on defense than the Administration and Congress were proposing.

In the aftermath of last night's vote, Mr. Robert Giannino, the chairman of the house's budget committee expressed his frustration at the defeat. "The liberals are unhappy with the budget for one reason, the conservatives are unhappy because they don't think we should help the American people," he said.

Senator Ernest Hollings, his counterpart in the Senate House, called the vote "a sorry setback for the country's future of presidential politics, internal Congressional leadership fights and the demands of narrow special interest groups had led to the budget's defeat. While the country could not afford to argue forever, it might well be

## Campaigning begins in Japan elections

Tokyo, May 30.—Campaigning began today for elections for Japan's Upper House of Parliament. Campaigning for the Lower house will begin on Monday.

Being contested in the Upper House are 126 of the 252 seats. Fifteen will be contested in the national constituency, in which candidates must consider the entire country as their constituency, and 76 in local districts.

The election will be on June 22, simultaneously with the Lower House contest, an unprecedented event caused by a no-confidence vote against Mr. Masayoshi Ohira's Government.

His Liberal Democratic Party needs to win at least 60 seats to retain a majority in the Upper House.—UPI

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## Appeal brings stiffer sentence.

Peking, May 30.—A bank clerk who stole 80,000 yuan (about 123,000) from the bank where he worked was given a suspended death sentence when he appealed in court here for a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment.

His fiancée, who fled with him, after the robbery to a honeymoon resort, had her sentence increased from five to 12 years. — Agency France-Presse

Amidst all the confusion, there seem to be no clear victors. President Carter, by opposing the Congressional draft of his budget, has alienated most of the Democratic leadership on Capitol Hill, while neither liberal Democrats nor conservative Republicans can be sure that their wishes will be met.

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## FBI hunt man who shot black leader

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 30

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken up the case for the attempted murder of Mr. Vernon Jordan, a prominent black leader who was shot in Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday. Mr. Jordan, president of the Urban League, is out of danger, but seriously ill.

He was returning to his motel at about 1 a.m. when he was shot in the back by a sniper waiting for him on a grassy knoll overlooking the parking lot. Police, who at first thought the shooting might have been the result of a domestic dispute, now say there was another motive.

The incident is reminiscent of the murder of Martin Luther King in 1968, who was shot in Memphis, Tennessee, standing on the balcony of his motel room.

The murder led to riots in many cities, including Washington.

noted for straining coalition royalty, even indicated that an overthrow attempt by his party might not be out of the question.

"It is as certain as night follows day that the Liberal party will be the senior partner in the coalition sooner or later. There's a very good chance of us becoming the senior partner after the next election," he said.

To which a Liberal backbencher, who has been prominent in opposition to the Bill added: "Relations in the coalition are going to be extremely strained. Until the Premier leaves or resigns or is otherwise disposed of, the back bench is not going to be happy."

Others in Australia would be led to see Mr Bjelke-Petersen ousted. Except for extreme conservatives, who would have staunchly defended him, most voters now seem not to mind him the amusing anach-

# cible image

ronism he used to be regarded as by his opponents.

Most people in the state do not vote for him or his party, but such is the gerrymandering that it has been estimated that Labour could win as much as 55 per cent of the vote and still end up in opposition.

Some of the Premier's more extreme behaviour has bordered on the incredible. He once told voters that if they got rid of their Labour M.P.s, they would get fair treatment from the Government.

He blocked a Federal Government plan to eliminate blindness among aborigines, saying that some of the aborigines involved in the scheme were "political activists".

He threatened to deny the voters of Mount Isa, in the outback, funds for a dam unless the National Party candidate was returned.

And he openly loses his temper with those opposed to uranium mining and publicly labels them "communists".

[illegible][illegible]

Dated this 21st day of May,  
1981.

RE: LEVYANT Limited t/a ANNE  
ASTON FASHIONS (in voluntary  
Liquidation), and the Companies  
named below are hereby given  
notice that the CREDITORS of the above-  
named Debtors are to receive notice on or  
before 31 July 1981 to send their  
claims and addresses to the Liquidator  
of their Debtors or Claims Agents  
as follows:-  
F.C.A. at 70 New Cavendish Street,  
London W1P 3LD.  
The Liquidator and the Companies and he so  
required by notice in writing from  
the Liquidator to attend a meeting and  
to prove their said Debts or  
Claims. The Liquidator's name and  
address shall be specified in such notice or  
in the advertisement in which the notice  
is included from the benefit of any dis-  
count made before such notice  
is proved.

Dated: this 27th day of May  
1981.

BERNARD PHILLIPS  
F.C.A.

**HELP ORGANISATION CONTRACTS**  
Limited and the Companies  
named below are hereby given

The Companies Act, 1938, that was amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, provides that the above named Company will be held at 76, New Greenland Street, London E.C.4, England, from 1st June 1960, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose mentioned in Sections 204 and 295 of the Companies Act, 1938.

Dated this 24th day of May 1960.  
CHRISTOPHER R. Director.

The Companies Act, 1938 as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, provides that the Court of Justice dated the 21st day of April 1960, has appointed Mr. J. C. B. de la Motte, Esq., Barrister-at-Law of Western Side, Hayward and Co. Solicitors, 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4, to act as Liquidator. I, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY and claims should be made to me.

DATED this 27th day of May 1960.  
R. HOCKING, Liquidator.

"In the matter of BELONGANCE LIMITED."

**1980.** Neville Eckley, F.C.A., of 10  
St. James's Place, London, W.1, has  
been appointed liquidator of the  
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committee of creditors.  
DATED May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1980..

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# Saturday Review

An hour later the guests stood on the river bank beneath the tulip tree. Mrs Spanners bustled about with cocktail food. Francis passed among them with a glass jug full of gin and vermouth, and Julia with a decanter of sherry. Mrs Anstey remained in her high-backed wicker chair.

Hands were raised against the evening sun, backs were turned on it as it came low across the lawn. Voices chattered, faces smiled. There were a dozen people on the lawn, including the inmates of Swan House and Mrs Spanners. Six cars stood on the cobbles in front of the house. In one of them a forgotten radio whispered, relating to no-one the everyday adventures of *The Archers*.

Francis was being a waiter tonight, Mrs Anstey thought; obligingly he had lost himself in the role, sustaining the demands of all these people he hardly knew. "Cox's," a man with a tanned face said, going on to praise at length this brand of apple, and then regaled her with Laxton's shortcomings.

Not paying attention, she next watched Mrs Spanners. It was silly that a cocktail party could not be given without her presence. The only real labour there ever was was the washing of glasses, which due to the woman's suspicious, lack of alcohol tended to end up broken. As well as which, she had a way of engaging the guests in quite lengthy conversations, retelling to them the gossip gleaned by her husband in the *Three Swallows* or mentioning Princess Margaret. "Who on earth is that extraordinary woman?" a stranger to the house had once enquired of Mrs Anstey.

Her glance passed from Mrs Spanners' painted face to the undecorated one of Father Lavin. It was a grey face, small and tidy above his clerical attire. The white tip of a handkerchief protruded from the upper pocket of his jacket. His black shoes gleamed. Without straining her eyes to peer at him Mrs Anstey knew all about the priest; he was never different. "Oh yes, yes," she heard him murmur, his soft Cork accent easy to pick out among the other voices. "Yes, I've always rather liked Sweet William."

A girl in a red dress, who had brought a whippet on a lead, laughed and chatted with a woman whose name Mrs Anstey had once been told but had not managed to retain. Beside them young Father Dawne was tall and long-armed, with a shock of pale hair falling into his eyes. Dr Tameguard was different with his social air turned on.

The voices clashed, fragments of conversation waiting easily in Mrs Anstey, for she had no trouble with deafness. Someone spoke of racing pigeons, enquiring if they were raced for gain, if betting took place. Most certainly they were, another voice replied. Breeding and gambling were an industry, the sums involved sizeable. Birds had been known to race from Estepona to Cheltenham, and there was laughter at a joke about a pigeon who told.

Such gatherings had been familiar to Mrs Anstey ever since she'd come from Anstey's Mill to live in the town. Voices and faces had changed with the years, but the essence that remained was similar. "No good whatsoever," was another verdict on another brand of apple, and then she noticed that the whippet had strayed from its owner's side and was rooting in a flowerbed. A long-jawed woman was making a point about money, that nowadays it was in the wrong pockets.

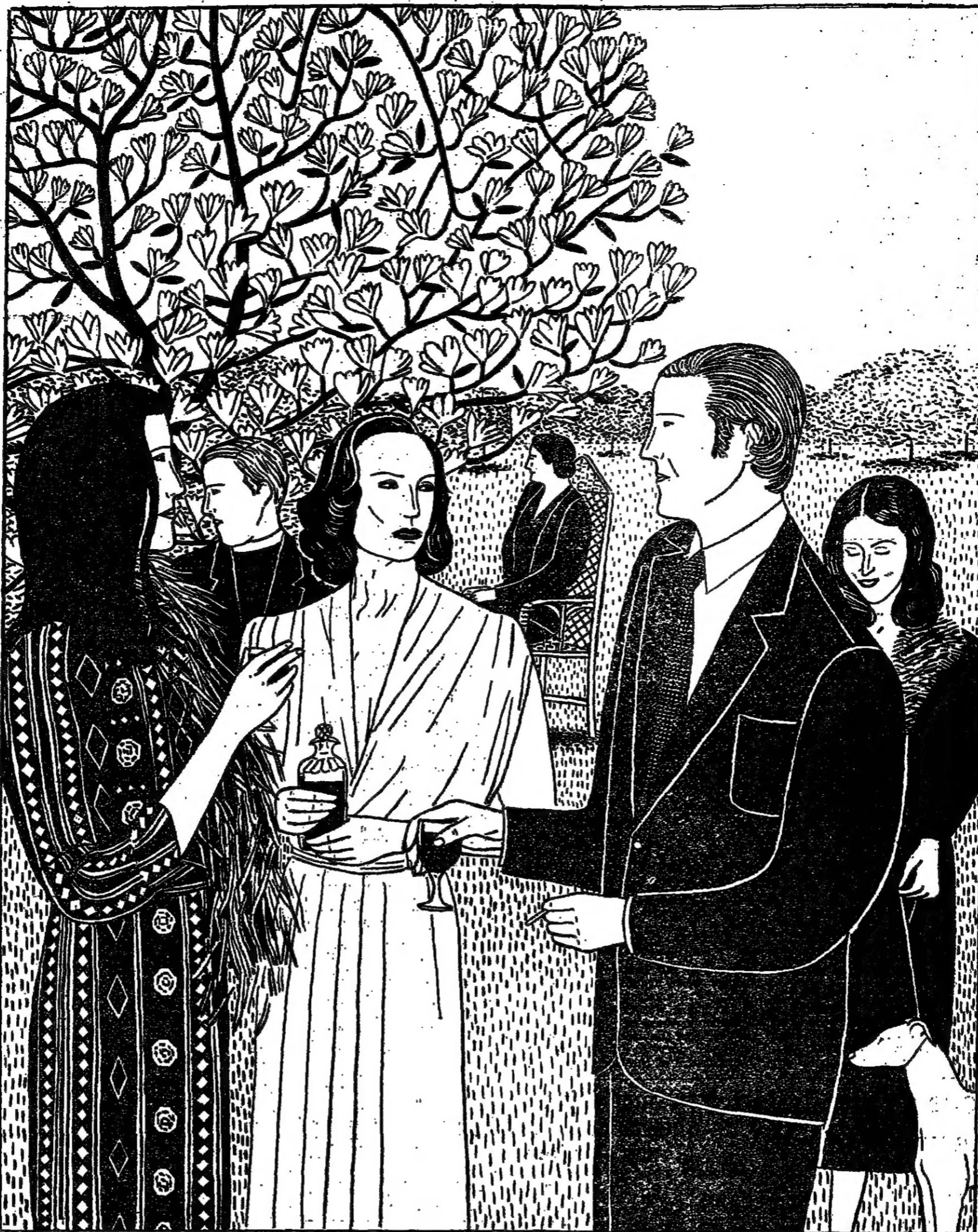
It was the Englishness of everything that hadn't changed, Mrs Anstey reflected, the leisurely standing about of the middle classes in evening sunshine, the Gloucestershire landscape that stretched away on the other side of the river. The owner of the whippet called her dog "Baloney!" she seemed to cry, a voice almost lost in the hubbub.

Mrs Spanners was swaying a little now, Julia was hastening to Dr Tameguard and his fat wife. Accepting more cocktail mixture from Francis, Father Lavin inclined his head in a sideways bow. Young Father Dawne was laughing.

Her long association with the Anstey family had caused Mrs Anstey to become used to priests. Her husband had regularly attended the Church of St. Martin, which the Anstey's had connections that were pecuniary as well as religious. At Anstey's Mill there had been different priests in the past, and at Julia's convent there had been nuns. Mrs Anstey had always managed to get on perfectly well with these spiritual people, respecting their views and their beliefs just as she had respected her husband's and still respected her daughter's desire to keep the Anstey's Catholic tradition going.

It was only that the whole notion of prayer, and of the son of a universal God made man in a miraculous way, seemed more than a little absurd. She thought of now, watching Father Lavin with his cocktail glass, yet conceded that he brought comfort and consolation into lives that needed them. And personally she counted him as a friend.

"Beauty of Bath of course," the man beside her said, after which the stream of information about apples ceased. The long-jawed woman came to talk to her, and then the owner of the whippet. Others came, too, a youngish couple who lived in



Paul Leith

## A Cocktail Party

by William Trevor

someone's gate-lodge, the wife of a man who'd retired from a job in Africa, another man who appeared to be drunk. In the end she was left alone in her wicker chair while Julia and Francis saw the guests through the house and into their motor-cars, and Mrs Spanners clustered among the glasses in the kitchen.

Something worried Mrs Anstey, quite suddenly, then, something formless, like a fragment from a dream: she couldn't establish what it was. She poked about in her mind, but could only find the same sensation of unease. Had it to do with the gathering on the lawn? Had it been there earlier? Had it possibly to do with the distant sound of Mrs Spanners' washing up in the kitchen, an elderly worry about breakages? It made her feel stupid that she could not track down its source. She closed her eyes, searching for it in the house she did not care for.

In spite of its bow-windowed facade, Swan House was always dusky and it seemed to Mrs Anstey as she tried to trace her way through its rooms that this dimness covered a multitude of sins. The Indian carpet and red-striped wallpaper in the drawing-room were so faded that they needed to be replaced, the springs of the sofa and several armchairs needed attention also. Only a set of Redouté roses, in slender mahogany frames, brought the room to life; like Mrs Anstey's jewelry they had been filched from the grasp of bailiffs.

The dining-room, low-ceilinged and green, was friendly; the hall was almost dark, its plump staircase marching squarely out of it up to landings that were shadowy also. From the depths of other shadows blurred images appeared in Mrs Anstey's mind: a brown marble paperweight, brass candlesticks from the dining-room, the swan in its niche above the hall door, the portrait of her husband, seated stern above an ornate clock on the drawing-room mantelpiece. The swan regularly became dis-

coloured and had to be repainted; her husband had not been stern; appearances were nothing. "We shall be happy here," her husband whispered, leading her through the rooms of his family since 1548.

"Hullo," Julia said, and Mrs Anstey realised she had dropped off. It was darker than it had been, sounds no longer carried from the house.

"How silly of me," she said, struggling to her feet.

"Not silly at all, dear."

"An extraordinary thing, you know. I thought that dog was called Baloney."

"Well, isn't that rather strange?"

"Though I suppose it's just as odd to be called Mrs Spanners."

"You say it suits her."

"Oh, it does."

The journey to the house was slow, for after sleeping in the evening air Mrs Anstey had become stiffer than she usually was. Her two sticks paused from time to time while she rested. She could sense Julia resisting an instinct to help her on her way, for Julia knew she disliked it.

"Cheerio then, Mrs Fern-dale," Mrs Spanners called from somewhere in the dusk, causing Mrs Anstey to conclude that she'd decided it inadvisable to present herself for closer examination. "Cheerio, Mrs Anstey dear."

"Good night, Mrs Spanners," Julia replied, but Mrs Anstey said nothing. It was patronizing to be addressed familiarly just because she'd reached a certain age. It was patronizing to be called a senior citizen or an OAP, as if elderliness implied a desire for regimentation, the individual's spirit dead already.

In the drawing-room they were waiting for her, the lights not yet lit. Francis poured her a glass of sherry, and a conversation that had been going before her entrance was continued, about a film of the past called *Casablanca*. "A marvellous scene," Francis said, "Paul Henreid conducting the Marseillaise in the cafe."

Everyone except Father Dawne remembered the film. Mrs Anstey had seen it in Stratford-upon-Avon, taking Julia and a friend called Topsy Blythe out from the convent one weekend; Father Lavin had seen it in the Savoy in Cork. Julia had said that afterwards Topsy Blythe never ceased to sing *As Time Goes By*, and Mrs Anstey imagined that now Topsy Blythe, very tall with spectacles, striding between two rows of beds in a dormitory, singing the song from the film. It was at St. Mildred's that Julia had begun to collect her tame ducks. "You should be proud of your daughter, Mrs Anstey," the Mother Superior had once remarked in a challenging tone of voice.

She listened while Francis told Father Dawne the plot of the film. The other two talked about local events, among them the abandoning of plans for a new road less than half a mile from the town. There was a silence between Julia and the older priest when that subject was exhausted. Then, drawing her mother into the conversation, Julia said: "Diane has found herself the worst possible boyfriend, Nevil Clapp."

Mrs Anstey nodded. By all accounts, the little hairdresser had indeed made a preposterous choice and if a marriage took place she would discover her mistake within a week. Yet what girl alive would listen to her parents when they warned

her that the boy she loved would one day seek to entice her into the realms of corruption? How could her imagination stretch so that she heard his voice persuading her to take an interest in the handbags that came and went in the *Crowning Glory* Salon?

"Poor Diane," Julia said, causing Mrs Anstey to wonder how her daughter would eventually become involved in the disastrous relationship. Inwardly she frowned, although her face revealed no trace of this. Again she had the feeling that she was being touched by a fragment of a dream, that some instinct of her own was failing to communicate with her. Casting her mind back to the gathering beneath the tulip tree, she remembered the dog that appeared to have been oddly named. Was it something as little as that that was upsetting her? From close at hand she heard Francis's voice still retelling the plot of the film. The head of the lanky young priest stood out in silhouette against the dwindling light of the French windows. Now, and again it nodded.

Quite a lot had happened in this room she didn't care for. Framed in gilt, the false likeness of the man she'd married was a lie that for more than twenty years had been constantly in the room, presiding over everything. Here it was that she had read to Henrietta and Katherine the girls' school stories they had preferred to Hans Andersen and Grimm. Here she had learnt, one Tuesday evening, of the death of Roger Ferndale in Germany. Nine years later, turning to smile at her from the bow windows, Julia had said she was going to marry Francis Tyte.

"I must go and see to things in the kitchen," Julia said now, and for a moment Mrs Anstey sensed that the unease she felt had to do with the person Julia was and always had been: Julia concerned about the boyfriend of her hairdresser, Julia looking after Topsy Blythe, Julia who couldn't help being charitable.

Father Lavin rose and offered her more sherry, which she accepted since she had drunk nothing on the lawn.

"She's happy now," she conversational said. "Julia."

"Yes, I believe she is."

A priest could not help loving a woman; muzzily the thought occurred and she wondered if it could possibly have to do with her elusive worry. During all the years she'd watched Father Lavin hiding from Julia the affection he felt for her, Mrs Anstey had lived quite securely with the knowledge of it: her sudden agitation was as unlikely to have been caused by it as by Mrs Spanners or the dog on the lawn. "Oh, most remarkable," the voice of Francis Tyte murmured, and immediately her intuition explained itself. Julia should not be interfering this man.

In Mrs Anstey's mind that statement was repeated, resounding as a simple fact. Yet only a few hours ago Francis had held out the hosts' test to her in the garden, and she had thought yet again how pleasant he was to talk. Charming, he had helped with their guests on the lawn. Most important of all, Julia loved him.

"Yes, she's happy now," Father Lavin repeated, when minutes later they were all sitting down to saddle of lamb in the dining-room, while Francis's voice quietly continued, still speaking of the cinema of the past. And there was Julia's voice also, speaking to Father Dawne of something else. An old woman's unfounded fear was of course ridiculous, Mrs Anstey told herself, yet the silly worry continued, appearing to be stiller when she found herself thinking that Julia was marrying Francis Tyte in much the same way as Diane of the *Crowning Glory* was contemplating such a union with Nevil Clapp.

She didn't know why on earth that suddenly seemed so. Anger she tried to push it all away from her, bringing up once more the subject of the strangely named whippet and names of *Three Swallows* and *Nevil Clapp*. Father Lavin explained that the choice of so bizarre a title for a dog was in-keeping with the vagaries of the animal's owner, and after that Father Dawne politely asked how she would manage when Julia and Francis were in Italy on their honeymoon.

"Mrs Spanners has agreed to sleep here," she replied, smiling from stating that the presence of the woman in her house for the greater part of every 24 hours was something she anticipated with dread. At 81 one couldn't say a thing like that, any more than one could suddenly protest that a marriage should not take place.

"Yes, I'll be perfectly all right," she said instead. "We're lucky she can consent."

She forced herself to smile around the table and then listened when the talk turned to the Victorian murder case in which Francis was to play a part. He was to be an under-gardener, and while he spoke she endeavoured to fill her mind with the scenes he colourfully described. Someone called Constance Kent it was all about an adolescent girl who had cut a child's throat.

This extract is taken from *Other People's Worlds* by William Trevor, which will be published on June 19 by The Bodley Head at £5.95.

## Records of the month

## dit to Covent Garden

Miller, Ricciarelli/son/Covent Garden. DG 2740 224 3370 035, £16.50. sca. Freni/Pavanello Philharmonic. Decca D 134 D2. K 134 K22.

Comte Ory, Bara-Glyndebourne. MI RLS 744 (2 £8.95). usalem Recital. o Orch/Chmura. xks 76829, £4.99. il Recital. National. Adler. Decca SXL.

Miller has been over twenty years in the casting booth, but he is the casting director for the month, have three principals of exactly a year ago: Domingo and Brusson for the Royal Opera, and their Luisa con-Maezel. It is a that the ROH not engaged local, soprano, because it looks in this singers specially the studios. All of edit to the casting.

Geunavilli makes

little of the wicked Wurm and it is highly instructive to compare his dull handling of Cammarano's text with the way his fellow baritone, Renato Brusson, puts meaning into every sentence he has to sing as the old soldier, Miller, in their duet together. Nor am I impressed by Elena Federica.

"Duchessa tu m'appelli Federica son io," she reminded Rodolfo at their first encounter in the opera, but one understands the tenor's reluctance to address so haughty a lady by her Christian name. It is not an easy role to cast, but I prefer Shirley Verrett's effort on the old RCA issue with Bergonzi.

There are reservations end, although there will be those who find Maezel's approach to the score too blunt and blustery. He certainly emphasizes the banda element of the music, the military strains which look back to the Schiller or Ernani rather than to the domestic tragedy of the Maestri play that Cammarano used for his libretto. But there is much to admire in Maezel's energy, in the jauntyness of his opening aria, the gusto of her duet with Rodolfo and the elevated sentiments of the final trio. It is a stirring, invigorating interpretation in which Maezel receives all possible support from his three

principals: Domingo, less creamy-toned than Bergonzi in "Quando le scro" but far more impassioned; Ricciarelli, who easily changes the Donizettian delight of her opening number for dark, Verdian melancholy; Brusson, consistently intelligent and secure in his singing. DG's Luisa easily outstrips its earlier rivals.

Decca's Tosca was recorded a couple of years ago, also in London, and has been available in America for some time. Part of the reason for the delay in distributing it here, I am told, has been repackaging it for the British market. The intervening months have scarcely been used profitably: the box cover is ugly, the essay and synopsis in the accompanying booklet are unsigned and uncredited, and, worst of all, Decca have gone back to the system of automatic coupling fashionable 20 years ago when the unwise were encouraged to let their LPs crash down on the turntable on top of one another. The practice, though, applies to this pressing only.

Unfortunately the musical contents are better. Nicola Rescigno is an old hand at this score and for a long time was Calas's favoured Tosca conductor, although she never recorded Puccini's opera with him. His view of the score is leisurely and spacious and he gives ample rein to his two lovers. Mirella Freni and



Ricciarelli, Domingo (centre) and Brusson in Covent Garden's Luisa Miller.

Luciano Pavarotti take plenty of advantage of this, particularly during the encounter in the Church of Sant'Andrea when they both take more interest in their own very considerable artistry — understandable perhaps as she is a singer and he a painter — than in the pleasure of seeing one another again. Both tenor and soprano make some very sweet sounds, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill

Milnes's fierce and commandingly sung Scarpa to provide the dramatic thrust the set needs. Milnes recorded the same role on RCA seven years ago and both he and Pavarotti have the art of sounding a decade younger than they really are.

Decca's Tosca, then, gives a good deal of pleasure, but it enters a market where the competition is strong and likely to become stronger in a few weeks' time when DG issue

their new set conducted by Karajan, with Carreras and Ricciarelli. Rossini's *Le Comte Ory* has been out of the catalogue for some time and it is a delight to see EMI bringing out again the Glyndebourne recording made almost a quarter of a century ago. It has been kept in good shape and the sound is a little thin by present standards. Glyndebourne's famous "Rossini style" was on this

occasion achieved without having a single Italian in the cast, but Vittorio Gui in the pit more than made up for that shortfall by treating the score throughout with wit and delicacy. Anyone in need of a reminder of the "Gui style" should turn to the last side and listen to the way he guides Juan Chacina (silken-voiced here, but earlier a shade strained) into the trio "A la faveur". I'm talking about Jerusalem.

John Higgins

## wing memorial to 1 Lipatti

Hinu Lipatti. RMV S 749 (4 discs), £12.95.

Musical of Chopin, nacy Decca SXL SXSC 6322, £5.50.

Symphony in Rhapsody, Ashkenazy Decca SXL SXSC 6326, £5.50. rand Duo D812/3. Kontarsky's DG 0.

ng Quartet in D wiliam. Quartet. DSLO 46, £5.50. ing Quartet to G. Allegri Quartet. KZEC 78.

to sentimentalize the Gods love. Lipatti reissue.

LODIYA records opera in 4 acts "The rage 1948 recording harp, Natalia Rozh-The Moscow Radio Chorus conducted by 1952-58. £10.95

and illustrated essay Published by Collet's in 1980. £10.95. Violin concerto and Quartet (live) orchestra conducted by urian. CM 04375-8 £8.95

aphony No. 6 in E. Moscow Radio Chorus. £8.95. 0437-6. £8.95. Violin concerto, Berlin Concert Hall, orchestra conducted by urian. CM 04375-8 £8.95

confirms him not just as a supreme pianist but an artist apart, whose distinction grew from an inner spiritual grace. Bach, Mozart and Chopin emerge as his chief loves in EMI's new four-disc anthology commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of his tragically early death, though Scarlatti, Liszt, Ravel and last but not least his godfather Enesco (whose third sonata was recorded by Berne Radio way back in 1943) are all briefly but finely represented too.

Nothing more touchingly illustrates his "dedication to the simplicity of truth", as the introductory note puts it, as well as his exceptional technical finesse and control, than the solo pieces by Bach and Mozart on the first disc, and we cannot be grateful enough to the late Walter Legge for going to Geneva to record it all with such loving care in July, 1950 (when tuberculosis was temporarily working miracles) just five weeks before the end. The only later performance included is Mozart's K467 (with splendid Lipatti cadenzas) recorded live under Karajan at the Lucerne Festival in August, 1950. Most of the Chopin dates from 1947-48, when he was on the crest of the wave, the B minor Sonata and the Barcarolle both the epitomes of an age of courtly romance. Nor has anyone ever known better how to float Chopin's melody. Only the finale of the E minor Concerto (conductor, orchestra and venue unknown) sounds less than wholly spontaneous in rubato).



There is more Chopin from Ashkenazy, unique in his pilgrimage through the complete works, in preferring miscellaneous programmes to collections of pieces in a specific genre. His fifth volume grows from 1840-41, the heyday of the composer's romance with George Sand, with the F minor Fantasia, the A flat Ballade and the two Nocturnes of Op 48. His very leisurely, spacious unfolding of most of this music, especially the central section of the Fantasia, the Nocturnes and the C sharp minor Prelude, Op 45, is redolent of the timelessness of long golden Nocturne summers. Ashkenazy can be enjoyed again alongside André Previn in a cunningly devised and brilliantly executed coupling of works from extremities of Rachmaninov's career, the Symphonic Dances in 2/8 Op 36, and always a Previn favourite, and the Russian Rhapsody, written less potently but with great de-

The stretch of Lipatti's hands, here encompassing a major tenth in the left hand and a minor tenth in the right.

described as this composer's fifth symphony is inexcusable, destroying the antithesis of keyboard and string tone from which most of his pianistic devices, and worse still (in an over-succulent and at times even bombastic Andante and a garish gypsy finale) not honouring Brahms's special sound world. All praise nevertheless to Germany's spirited student training orchestra for their full-blooded assault on the monstrosity.

Clear. Frank's D major Quartet is rich-textured enough often to sound more like an octet. Not otherwise currently available on disc, it is one of the Fitzwilliam String Quartet's projected series rescuing late nineteenth and early twentieth century works "whose fortunes have declined alarmingly in recent years". It would be difficult to imagine more persuasive advocates, now fervently, intensely, now intimately, ethereal, for Frank's heartfelt swansong, while the recording has the characteristic mellow bloom of the Maltings at Snape.

The Allegri Quartet do not allow themselves as much time as the Quartetto Italiano to explore the disturbing undertones of the first two movements of Schubert's G major Quartet, D887, nor are they as urgent in the finale. But those who found the Italians' 1978 disc too extreme will derive rhythmic satisfaction from this more temperate English performance, though it lacks the fill-up offered by the comparably judicious Gabrieli Quartet.

Joan Chissell

Stanley Sadie reviews this month's classical and baroque releases on page 10.

## Tchaikovsky as others see him

Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor. Arrau/Boston, 50/C. Davis. Philips: 9500 685, £4.45; £5.60. Gavrilov/Philharmonia/Muti. HMV ASD 3518; £5.40. Beethoven: Violin Concerto. Chung/VPO/Kondrashin. Decca SXL 7508; £5.50. KSDXC 7508, £5.99. Mozart: Piano Concertos K414 and K595. Parahia/ECO. CBS 76731; £4.99. Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 3 in D minor/Adagio/Romare. Accardo/Gewandhaus Orch/Masur. Philips 950 585, £5.45; 7300 711, £5.60.

Penderecki: Violin Concerto. Stern/Minnesota Orch/Skrwaczewski. CBS 76739, £4.99. Two doughty champions meet on a copiously embattled field, Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto, on my left Claudio Arrau, with decades of mastery behind him, based on Latin temperament, German schooling and cosmopolitan musicianship; on my right Andrei Gavrilov, a young lion of the keyboard from Russia, who has already made a glorious reputation in the West with a boldly ranging repertoire. Both are strongly supported; the results are very different, yet alike in merit.

Any expectation that Gavrilov will be the more brilliant, Arrau the more thoughtful, expert, the more surprised if not quite contradicted. Gavrilov excels in soft passages, and dancing, volatile, light touch. He has ample power and fullness of tone at his command — as we know who have heard him in concert — and he brings out these qualities in this big cadenza of the first movement and much of the finale. But he often overburdens the music with Slavonic emotional ardour: the codas of the outer movements, unnaturally heavy in pulse and spirit, contradict the music's calm, whereas the central movement, both slow and fast, is exquisitely done.

Arrau's reading does not attempt high-speed virtuosity, but conveys to suggest muscular, forward movement more consistently. He finds more musical eloquence in the innards of the piano writing, partly through clever timing in which he allows the strings to speak, undisturbed by the bright acoustic of Symphony Hall, second him to the hilt. Gavrilov observes the composer's indications less faithfully, and so with an often routine effect that Arrau's loyalty would never permit.

Muti and the Philharmonia give Gavrilov a rich, muscular orchestral accompaniment, whereas the Bostonians under Davis emphasise lyricism, though both can range in mood and focus, as examples would show. The EMI sound for Muti is more tigerish, perhaps, the Philips more plummy. It would be easy to recommend the Gavrilov version to young first-timers, the Arrau to the more experienced, questioning souls of older people. Either way a fine version, not readily comparable with rivals. My own pet version is the Toscanini/Horowitz, marvellous but low-fi these days.

The special interest of Kyung-Wha Chung's new reading of Beethoven's Violin Concerto in its marvellously contained, full yet clean orchestral sound, achieved by the recent, much vaunted process of digital recording. Kyrril Kondrashin and the superb Vienna Philharmonic can take much of the credit, less so the soloist who for all her naturally poetic musicianship, hurries and distorts note-values too often to qualify — as a true classical violinist — rubato in Viennese classical music is necessary, but abominably hard to get right. Lovely violin playing, often, seldom authentic Beethoven.

To write about Penderecki's Violin Concerto in the same breath as the above might seem absurd, yet the tradition is retained. The concerto, recognizably this composer's work, more or less abandons Penderecki's earlier tone-cluster technique in favour of themes developed, counterpoint and pure bel canto for a modern equivalent of the old, autobiographical and essentially lyrical, or dramatic, violin concerto. The traditions of Berg and Szyszanowski have been shoved through the mangle and rethought in Penderecki's image. I have written here about it before now. The record has, as its soloist, the dedicated and first exponent, Isaac Stern, consummate in every way, matched by orchestra and conductor, the recording of impeccable quality. Penderecki's Violin Concerto belongs to the highest achievements of the violin concerto in our time, and I cannot listen to it often enough.

William Mann

## A sense of digital perspective

Dvorak: Symphony No. 9, Vienna PO/Kondrashin. Decca SXL 7510; £5.50. KSDXC 7510, £5.25. Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra. Philadelphia Orchestra/Ormandy. RCA RL 33471, £5.49. Beethoven: Symphony No. 6. Philadelphia Orchestra/Muti. EMI ASD 3854; £5.40. TC-ASD 3854, £5.40. Beethoven: Symphony No. 6. Los Angeles PO/Gilini. DG 2531 266, £5.50; £3.01, 266, £5.25. Debussy: La mer/Ravel: Ma mère Poye/Rapsodie espagnole. Los Angeles PO/Gilini. DG 2531 264, £5.50; £3.01, 264, £5.25. Respighi: Antiche danze arie Nos 1-3: LPO/Lopez-Cobos. Decca SXL 6846; £5.50. KSDXC 6846, £5.25. Scandinavian Music. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Marriner. Argo ZRG 877; £3.99. KSDXC 877, £3.25. Shostakovich: Symphony No. 5. USSR SO/Svetlanov. HMV Melodica ASO 3855; £5.50. TC-ASO 3855, £5.40. Stockhausen: Inori/Formel. SWF SO/Stockhausen. DG 2707 111 (2 discs), £9.98. Sounds of Ampleforth. Music from York HAR 801; £5.99.

enthusiasm, however, pale into insignificance beside the whorling, vulgarity of Eugene Ormandy in the Bartok concerto for orchestra, all neon and schmalz. After which it is almost a relief to hear the same Philadelphia Orchestra sounding so innocuous under their new music director, Riccardo Muti, in Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony. Sonic highlights are replaced by comfortable blends, and one may wonder happily in the company of this performance until one notices that the landscape has lost its central figure. Muti involves himself so little, even when it comes to the storm, that the work loses the essential feeling of a human observer and becomes extraordinarily lifeless.

Gilini takes a different view of the piece. In the first two movements he is almost as distant as Muti, but more affectionate in his phrasing. Then, when the peasant's merry-making he suddenly launches himself into the dance. The storm is a global catastrophe, and the finale effectively recaptures the tranquillity of the start while retaining a strongly personal viewpoint. This unifies a performance, which might have seemed too divided to make sense.

Their disc of French music together is, of course, even more of a showpiece and a less happy enterprise. La mer is altogether ill conceived, especially when Gilini stirs it into a thick melodic soup or races off in a dance rhythm. Ravel suits him better, and though the Rapsodie espagnole becomes a bit smoochy at times, the Ma mère Poye suite is a perfect box of crystallized fruits. "There is a great deal more of the game, Italian-style, in Respighi's three sets of Antiche danze arie as recorded by Jesus Lopez-Cobos and the London Philharmonic. With so much genuine third-rate Renaissance music now available, I cannot imagine why anyone should want Respighi's glamorizing of the stuff. And lovers of light orchestral music are much better served by Neville Marriner's latest offering of tidbits from the Nordic twilight.

a nice mix of the sentimental (Grieg and Sibelius), the urbane (Dag Wren's Serenade) and the peculiar (Nielsen). Returning to more serious matters, the new recording of Shostakovich's fifth symphony may gain a double irony if one takes the view, as I do, that this "creative reply to just criticism" was entirely hollow and bitter, for here the USSR Symphony Orchestra under Yevgeny Svetlanov play every note as if it was urgently for real. They storm at the climaxes, they ache with emotion; and yet they succeed in bringing the music's disbelief in itself searingly to the surface. This is far and away the most full-blooded performance of the work I have heard, and unexpectedly the most truthful.

Stockhausen's 70-minute Inori has fewer problems of tone, being an immense meditation on a melody of the kind he has used in all his works of the last decade. Progressively the work gathers to itself richness in rhythm, dynamic levels, melody, harmony and polyphony, which means that the first two parts, lasting for almost half an hour, are stranded on a continuous G before any melodic extension can begin. It might be best, therefore, for listeners to start with melody and harmony on the second side, and so to acquaint themselves with the often distinctly Messiaen-like riches that come after the long, stark dawn. The early Formel is aptly included on the fourth side, for now it sounds like an astonishing forerunner of things to come two decades later. But it is Inori that is the masterpiece, even if one does miss the praying mime whose gestures should ride the orchestral sound.

However, if Stockhausen's pan-religious attitudes are not to your taste, let me suggest Sounds of Ampleforth, with monks and boys in a programme that includes plainsong, Liszt and, with ecumenical generosity, Bach.

Paul Griffiths

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Tuesday 31 May 7.30 p.m.	<b>ARMINDA CANTEROS</b> piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p Lily Stary Artist's Management	Mozart: Sonata in D major, K. 576; Sonata in C minor K. 475; Beethoven: Sonata Op. 30, No. 2; Chopin: Nocturne Op. 9, No. 3; Tchaikovsky: Danzas Argentinas; Chopin: Etudes Op. 25, No. 3, etc.	
Tonight 31 May 7.30 p.m.	<b>ATHENA ENSEMBLE</b> £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p London Music Series Solo Singer	Hindemith: Quintet in E flat Op. 42; Beethoven: Sextet in E flat Op. 34; Francaix: Quartet for flute, oboe, violin and cello; Debussy: Piano triad for piano and wind (1930-32) etc.	
Sunday 3 June 3.30 p.m.	<b>NANCY CERVENO</b> , cello PAUL BIRKHOFF, piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p	Beethoven: Sonata BWV 1012; Debussy: Sonata for cello and piano; Schubert: Variations on a waltz by Franz Op. 33	
Sunday 3 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>LONDON MUSIC PLAYERS</b> £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p London Music Players	Pine Knocks for Ladies, Lucie Jones arranged works by Rawlings, Morley, Weekes performed by Evelyn Hill, Tudorly games arranged by Michael Georga, Richard Southby and Martin Cole	
Monday 4 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>ANTHONY LINDSAY</b> and SIMON YOUNG Piano duo £2.50, £1.70, £1.20, 80p	Schubert: Sonata in B flat Op. 30; Ferdinand Fauré: Partita; Rachmaninov: Russian Rhapsody; Second Suite Op. 17, No. 2	
Tuesday 5 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>CRAIG SHEPPARD</b> piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p	Bach: D. BACH, Die Klavierübung No. 1 of Partita No. 4 in D; Partita No. 3 in A minor; Chopin: Grande French style (Paris) No. 1, mvt. I	
Wednesday 5 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>JENNIFER SMITH</b> soprano Geoffrey Parsons Piano Harold Holt Ltd.	Songs by Strauss, Brahms, Wolf, Debussy, Faure, Tan Eykstra, etc. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, 51	
Thursday 5 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>ELEMER LAVOTHA</b> cello KEVIN ALLEN guitar £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p Anglo Scandinavian Ensembles Ltd.	Richard Strauss: Sonata Op. 61 No. 2; Debussy: Sonata in G minor; Lidellist: Ouzou Pezzi; Shostakovich: Sonata Op. 40	
Friday 6 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>CHILDRINGHAM</b> string quartet £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p East Doncaster	Beethoven Programme 1st of 3 concertos Op. 58, 2nd of 3, Quartet in F Op. 135, Quartet in E minor Op. 59 No. 1	
Saturday 7 June 3.30 p.m.	<b>KAREN RUSSAKIS</b> solo Leaving Heights piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p Artist's Management	Liszt: Sonata in D; Hindemith: Solo Sonata Op. 25 No. 3; Schubert: Introduction and Allegretto Op. 9, No. 2; Brahms: Sonata in F Op. 99; Chopin: Nocturne in C sharp minor Op. 9, No. 3	
Saturday 7 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>FACI ROSE</b> contralto Paul Hamberger piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p David Samner	Fauré 5 Melodies de Vaucluse; Granados la Main dorada; Debussy Les Deux Tombeaux, lves: Artista by Francesco Rosci & Mandel.	
Sunday 8 June 3.30 p.m.	<b>Ralph Schumann</b> piano 170th Anniversary £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p London Artists Soc.	Prokofiev: Abegg Variation; Nicolai Sorokin: Souvenir Op. 158 with liss Wolf, Marilyn Minns, Janine Crawford, John Hurrell, George Rumbold, Graham Barber, Geoffrey Norman, Norman McGuire, etc.	
Sunday 8 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>JOHN MILLS</b> and <b>RAYMOND BURLEY</b> piano £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p London Artists Soc.	Dowland: 2 pieces; Lawler: Suite; Handel: a piece; Quaren: Concerto; Bach: Notebook for Anna Bach; Francaix: Suite Belvédère; Stravinsky: The Firebird	
Monday 9 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>VICTOR DAMENCHO</b> violin £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p East Doncaster Ltd.	Brahms: Scherzo, Sonata No. 3 in D, minor No. 2; Liszt: Sonata in B minor; Prokofiev: Sonata No. 2 in D; Ravel: Tzigane.	
Tuesday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>BEAUX ARTS TRIO</b> 25th Anniversary Concert £2.50, £2.10, all others sold Wigmore Hall Artists' Concerts Admission Adults £10	Beethoven: Piano Trio Op. 1 No. 1, No. 2, No. 3; Piano Trio Op. 97 "Archduke"	
Wednesday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>COUNTERTPOINT</b> £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p Helen Jennings Robert Adams	Peter Vercoe & Christopher Ball, counterpoint John Tudhope & Graeme Wall, chamber moderns, Anthony Edwards baritone, Christo- pher Ball, vocal, Songs remain contemporary sacred & secular, serious & light-hearted	
Thursday 10 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>L'ECLÉ D'OPPIHE</b> £2.50, £2.20, £1.40, 51	Soprano Preston N John Holloway vs. Susan Sheppard cello, Mark Caswell violin, Richard Roberts woodwind, harpsichord, Music on authentic instruments by Tele- monaco. C. Bach, Rastetter, etc.	
Friday 13 June 7.30 p.m.	<b>SWEDISH GUITAR TRIO</b> £2.50, £2.10, £1.20, 80p Paul Douglas Ltd.	Works by Petruska Kukuha, Leonard de Coll, Johannes Sebastian Bach, J.S. Bach, Handsen, Ferenc Farkas, John Duarte,	

June 18 to July 5

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NEXT TUESDAY, June 3 at 6 p.m.—and  
WED. JUNE 4 & THURS. JUNE 5 by FLOODLIGHT 9.30 p.m.

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**VIENNESE EVENING**



Overture: Light Cavalry ..... Suppe  
Waltz: Argyl's Life Johann Strauss II  
Pondinet Polka ..... J. Suppe  
Symphony No. 36 in G Major Strauss II  
Mazurka March ..... Johann Strauss II  
Waltz: A Thousand and One Nights  
Johann Strauss II  
Vi-Tak Polka ..... Johann Strauss II

Skaters' Waltz ..... Waldteufel  
Hunting Polka ..... Johann Strauss II  
Morning Prices Waltz ..... Strauss II  
Friedemann Quadrille Johann Strauss II  
Thunder and Lightning Polka  
Johann Strauss II  
Waltz: Blue Danube Johann Strauss II

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## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

<p><b>Today</b> 8 p.m.</p>	<p><b>EVENING OF RUSSIAN MUSIC</b> New Symphony Orch., Jan Cervantes, Cello; Hestery, Glinka, Rimsky &amp; Ljadzini: Rakhmanov Pro Cello No. 2; Shostakovich-Korshak, Schuchman; Berodia Polovtsian Dances (Including Richter's cancelled recital).</p>
<p><b>Sunday</b> 1.15 p.m.</p>	<p><b>1.15 p.m. 1.45 p.m.</b> 7.15 p.m. 9.15 p.m.</p>
<p><b>Sunday</b> 1.15 p.m.</p>	<p><b>ROSTAL &amp; SCHAEFER (2 piano) Gala 100th Anniversary Concert</b> Garmen Fantasy, Ballet Suite, Swan Lake, On Wings of Song, Sally &amp; John, The Merry Widow, The Merry Widow.</p>

Sunday 3 June 7.30 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Sir Charles Groves (conductor) Sir Peter Peters (tenor) Nathan Aspinwall (bass) Sir John Gurr (bass) British Royal Opera, Covent Garden £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	RPO Ltd.
Monday 4 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Karl Böhm (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	LSO Ltd.
Tuesday 5 June 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti (conductor) Murray Perahia (piano) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	Philharmonia Ltd.
Wednesday 6 June 7.30 p.m.	BISET! CARMEN COSTA Performance, sung in French Katherine Price, Marcel Brouwer, Adrienne de Meyer, Terence Sheppe, John Gurr, Sir John Gurr, Sir John Gurr, Sir John Gurr, Sir John Gurr, Chorus & Orchestra of the Cheltenham Opera House, Cheltenham £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	Cheltenham Opera House
Thursday 7 June 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Ambrosian Singers Riccardo Muti (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	Philharmonia Ltd.
Friday 8 June 7.30 p.m.	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC Stars of Friday Karl Böhm (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	BBC Ltd.
Sunday 9 June 7.30 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Philharmonia Chorus Riccardo Muti (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	Philharmonia Ltd.
Monday 9 June 8 p.m.	JAMES GALWAY (Director flute) Thomas Chatterton Violin Solo Concertos for flute, Op. 10.	London Artists
Tuesday 10 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Andre Previn (conductor) Kylene Wang Chung (violin) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	LSO Ltd.
Wednesday 11 June 8 p.m.	THE BACH CHOR Thames Chamber Orchestra Sir David Willcocks (conductor) Wendy Matthews (soprano) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	The Bach Choir
Thursday 12 June 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Karl Böhm (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	LSO Ltd.
Friday 13 June 8 p.m.	ROYAL LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Liverpool Karl Böhm (conductor) Beverly Sills (soprano) Derek Smythson (piano) £1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £5.00, £10.00, £15.00, £20.00 (ONLY)	RLPO Ltd.

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6 p.m.		Plute & Harp cont.: Britten Les Nymphes: Little Suite: Melodrama	
7.30-11 p.m.		(All Others Sold)	ECCO Music Soc. Ltd.
Thursday 8 June	8.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beethoven Piano Sonata Op. 10 No. 3 Chopin Etude Op. 10 No. 9 Schubert Impromptu Op. 9 No. 3 Scriabin Sonatas in E flat, G minor, D major & A major	Ibbotson & Tillet
Friday 9 June	8.45 p.m.	ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S THE SMITH SQUARE John Loughran (conductor) Ravel Le Tombeau de Couperin: Procrustes Franz Payard: Ravel Mother Goose Suite	Van Walstein Management
Saturday 10 June	8.45 p.m.	ALEXANDRA CHOIR Paul Phoenix & St Paul's Choralists Junior Dorothy Bland (soloist) Graham Thomas (piano)/Britten Cantata in G minor: Mack Magnificat: Britten St Nicolas	Alexandra Choir
Sunday 11 June	8.45 p.m.	PIERRE-LAURENT AMIABLE (piano) Beethoven Sonata No. 11: Debussy Images: Boule's 3 Ariettes Schubert's Sonata in C major Variations and Fugue in E flat on a theme from Prometheus Op. 55	Ignacio and Williams Ltd
Monday 12 June	8.45 p.m.	QUARTET OF LONDON Thomas Martin (clari): Thomas Kelly (clar): Jessica Cooper (vln): Theodore Garo (vn) Mabel Davidson: 1980: Death & The Maiden Lieder: Trout Quintet	Emperor Concerts
Tuesday 13 June	8.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beethoven Piano Sonata Op. Sonata in G minor, Op. 49 No. 2: Sonata in G minor, Op. 49 No. 1: Sonata in G major, Op. 51 No. 3: Chopin's 24 Preludes: Sonata in E flat, Op. 9 No. 3: Liszt's La Chasse	Ibbotson & Tillet
Wednesday 14 June	8.45 p.m.	THE ROYAL OVERSEAS LEAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL Final Competitive Concert with artists from the Commonwealth and Overseas Forces Kiyosaki Chorus 80 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) The Royal Overseas League	John Mundley
Thursday 15 June	8.45 p.m.	THE GREAT "FLYING SCOTSMAN" SHOW A unique collection of rare railway archive films	
Friday 16 June	8.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beethoven Piano Sonata Op. Sonatina in G Op. 49 No. 2: Sonata in G minor Op. 49 No. 1: Sonata in G major Op. 51 No. 3: Chopin's 24 Preludes: Sonata in E flat Op. 9 No. 3: Liszt's La Chasse	Ibbotson & Tillet
Saturday 17 June	8.45 p.m.	NEW MOZART ORCHESTRA Clive Balgairia (conductor) Peter Wallfisch (piano) Mozart Symphony No. 31: Haydn Piano Concerto in E flat K.482; Symphony No. 41	New Mozart Orchestra

		PURCELL ROOM			
Monday	June 24 p.m.	SONGMAKERS' ALPHEAN Felicity Lett Yvonne Kenny Sarah and Phillip Lorraine Richard Jackson Graham Johnson and Virginia Gaudet and Johna Waikanae and Graham portray in song a number of the Land and one of the first great songs of the 20th Century. 8.00. 8.30. 9.00.			
Tuesday	June 25 p.m.	ALEXANDER SAILLE (toto) JULIAN DAWSON-LYELL (piano) Hank Adagio from Organ (recording) C. Schumann 5 Sticks in Volition. Op. 102. German Songs in F. Op. 4. Scheeler Argentine Song. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. Concert Society of Australia			
Wednesday	June 26 p.m.	JAMES STITCHLEY (piano) JANE MARSHALL (voice) Lillian Balcoune (tobacco & piano accompaniment) Lillian Fitzgerald (cello & piano) 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. Sally Carmichael No. 5. above songs by Viviani, Whitaker & Salm-Saunders. Op. 90b. 8.15. 8.30. Warrington Company of Musicians			
Thursday	June 27 p.m.	KÖNIG ENSEMBLE and Lillian Keating conductor Wagner's Songbooks in F flat for thirteen wind instruments K.361. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30. Ingram and Williams Ltd.			
Friday	June 28 p.m.	SITTA FINKELSTEIN (piano) Mozart Songs in F major Sittas Carnival, Op. 9. Mozart's "Mozart" as Exhibitions. 8.15. 8.30. 8.45. 9.00. 9.15. 9.30. 9.45. 10.00. 10.15. 10.30.			

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**TONIGHT at 8 p.m.**

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Overture : Russian and Ludmilla ..... GL.  
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... RACHMAN  
Scheherazade ..... RIMSKY-KORSA  
Polovtsian Dances from 'Prince Igor' ..... BOR.  
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MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDU MUTI


**RICCARDU MUTI conduct:**

Tuesday next 3 June at 8 p.m.  
**MURRAY PERAHLA**  
Rossini: Sonata 4a for String Orchestra  
Mozart: Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466  
Bruckner: Symphony No. 6  
Tickets: £1.30, £3.00, £5.70, £4.40, £5.20 ONLY.

Thursday next 5 June at 8 p.m.  
**HELEN DONATH, AGNES BALSTA**  
AMERSONIAN SINGERS  
Pergolesi: Stabat Mater  
Cherubini: Requiem in C minor  
Tickets: £1.50, £2.00, £2.50, £4.50, £1.50, £4.30

Sunday 8 June at 7.30 p.m.  
**KYUNG-WHA CHUNG, HELEN DONATH**  
**MARGARET MARSHALL, ROBERT TEAR**  
PHILHARMONIA CHORUS  
Mendelssohn: Overture Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage  
Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto  
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 conducts  
**FAURE REQUIEM** Janacek **GLAGOLITIC MA**  
 Laverne Williams, John Mittenjosen, Ameral Guegan, Jonathan Sue  
 Roy Chorister from Westminster Cathedral, Philadelphia Orchestra  
**LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY**  
 Sponsored by Capital Radio  
 Tickets: £5.00, £4.10, £3.70, £3.30, £2.10, £1.50, from Box Office  
 921, or Theatre Secretary, 1225 2100, London W1C 8BY. Every Day  
 Monday, June 29, 8.00 p.m.  
**QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL**  
**ROGER WOODWARD**  
**BEETHOVEN**  
 The complete cycle of 32 piano sonatas.  
 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26 June  
 Full details of programme and concert booklet available by post for  
 10p. Tickets, 450 Edgware Road, London W2 1EG.  
 Van Wagon Management presents  
 FRIDAY NIGHT JUNE at 7.45 p.m.  
**ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S**  
 Conductor **JOHN LUBBOCK**  
 Narrator **ANNA FORD**  
**RAVEL:** Le Tombeau de Couperin  
**PROKOFIEV:** Peter and the Wolf  
**FAURE:**

24.30, 25.30, 26.10, 27.10, 28.10 from Box Office (01-228 3191) & Age  
 FRIDAY 20 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.  
 The London Sinfonietta presents  
 The first London performance of  
 H. K. GRUBER'S  
**FRANKENSTEIN!**  
 A pen-demonium for Baritone, Chanteur and orchestra  
 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00 from Hall (01-228 5191) & Age  
**PURCELL ROOM**  
 Allied Artists Presents  
**MAHMUD MIRZA**  
 sitar  
 Accompanied on tabla by Manikrao Popetkar  
 NORTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC  
**PURCELL ROOM, TONIGHT at 7.30**  
 Tickets: 22.00, 21.50, 21.00, 21.00 from RTH Box Office (01-228 5191) & Age  

**St John's Smith Square**  
 London SW1P 3HA. Directors: Joanna Brändor.  
 Box Office 01-222 7061. Mon. - Fri. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.  
 and from 6 p.m. at each concert.  


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21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00 from Box Office (01-228 3191) & Age FRIDAY 20 JUNE at 7.45 p.m. The London Sinfonietta presents The first London performance of H. K. GRUBER'S <b>FRANKENSTEIN!</b> A pen-demonium for Baritone, Chanteur and orchestra 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00 from Hall (01-228 5191) & Age <b>PURCELL ROOM</b> Allied Artists Presents <b>MAHMUD MIRZA</b> sitar Accompanied on tabla by Manikrao Popetkar NORTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC <b>PURCELL ROOM, TONIGHT at 7.30</b> Tickets: 22.00, 21.50, 21.00, 21.00 from RTH Box Office (01-228 5191) & Age 	<b>ALEXANDER SKEAPING Harpsichord.</b> J. S. Bach: Italian Concerto; Goldberg Variations; Organistic Fantasia and Fugue. 22.00, 22.50, 23.00. <b>Keyboards 22</b> <b>YOUNG MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA</b> James Blair, cond. W. H. Henty: A Night Song, K320; Mozart: Toy Symphony (with celebrity for instrumentalists); Rossini: Symphony, Polka, Polka and Minuet. 22.00, 22.50, 23.00. <b>Choir 23.00</b> <b>MUSIC FOR A SUMMER EVENING.</b> MAURICE FORTES, NICK KOPPEL, PENILOPE STYRLING & HUNT, pianos. Songs by Arns, Brahms, Elgar, Handel, I. Quilter. Piano voices by Deane, Chappell. 22.00, 22.50, 23.00 <b>Richard Powell Manager</b> <b>Lunchtime recital in the Crypt.</b> CHARL CAULFIELD, pianist. A selection of his own in association with the London Poetry Secretariat. Tickets in and the Greater London Music Centre.
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75p from 12.15 p.m.

**TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.**  
The following Symphonic No. 3 C major. Herhardt Decker,  
Violoncello; Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" (complete). Bernard Kewley, con-  
ductor. Admission free without ticket.

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**WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL**  
TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 8.15  
**London Symphony Chorus**  
**London Symphony Orchestra**  
Richard Nixon: Sarah Walter/Mell Jenkins/Michael Rippon  
**BERLIOZ: TE DEUM**  
**Durufle: Requiem**  
£2.50, £4.50, £5.00, £2.50, £2.00, £1.00 (standards) from Cathedral Box  
Office, 50, Abchurch Lane, S.W.1. Personal and postal applications. 10.00 a.m.  
to 6.00 p.m. at Cathedral Box Office only. Tickets £10 each. 10.00 a.m.  
Concert sponsored by Young Business Group.  
TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE

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**THEATRES**

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S. CC. 01-525 7611  
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**TONY BRINTON**  
**ROBERTSON** **ANDERSON** **BAYLIS**  
**and ANNA NEAGLE**  
in  
**WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL**  
**MY FAIR LADY**  
**MARVELLOUS SHOW**—Now  
**SPACETACULAR**—D. Express  
**"STUNNING"**—Tune, D.H.  
**ENTERTAINMENT AND VIGOR** ONE

**ALBANY** S. from 9 am. 855  
3662 379 5558 Group  
6.00 8.00 10.00  
4.00 5.00 7.00  
Lions Bar's Musical Night  
**OLIVER!**  
**GEORGE LAYTON** **and** **THE SH**  
**CHILD PRES. WES. ADULT** **AM**  
**AMBAASSADORS** 0-556 1171  
S. 7.30, 8.45, 10.45  
**MARGARET JACKWOOD**  
**MOTHER DEAR**  
by Joyce Kilmer author of "I

## PERSONAL CHOICE



plays a peasant girl who catches a prince's eye - Italian Style (BBC 2, 2.45)

see the BBC repeating Telford's Change (BBC 1, 9.40) to be a much better series than it might seem on an outline of the idea. An international banker had enough of airports and hotels and asks to be gership of his bank's Dover branch. Virtually life objects to this, particularly his wife, who is ing a job in London. Nevertheless, this here of ur is guns, and the series follows the developments is life and relationships. A notable feature of the mplayed realism, and another plus is the fine Barkworth, Hannah Gordon and, playing their sloney. The storyline seems to be subject to a of padding in places, but this is only a minor otherwise splendid series.

Month, it is Dance Month on BBC 2. The underway this evening with the London Festival g La Sylphide, the story of the sylph who ng Scottish farmer. This is a new production by and it has already won the ballet award presented Evening Standard. Dance of a different kind, but inc, can be seen in Broadway Melody of 1940, the BC 2 at 11.45, which stars Fred Astaire and

y farewell this evening to the inimitable Charles (ITV, 10.40), but I don't suppose it will be very s deftly-ly back. The best thing I can say about it is it never failed to send me to bed feeling uthertson is a master of Glasgow posh and be nities with that off-hand dryness that only a Scot r characters are drawn with great impressionistic ole is an hour of uninterrupted pleasure (give or nercial breaks, naturally). I shall miss the

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

7.15 am Open University: Diffraction in Action; 7.40 The Greek Liturgy; 8.05 Low Pay. Close-down at 8.30.  
9.00 The Banana Split.  
9.30 The Adventure Game: Test of wit, space-age style, for Lisa Goddard, Michael Rodd and Stephen Cox.  
10.10 Feeling Great with Roy Castle.  
10.20 Zorro: The Practical Joker.  
11.10 Micky Mouse Club.  
11.30 Watch Your Stern: Carry On-type 1960 comedy film with Kenneth Connor, Spike Milligan, Eric Sykes, Sid James and Hattie Jacques all at sea over a torpedo with the unfortunate habit of coming back to where it's fired from.  
12.57 pm Weather.  
1.00 Grandstand: The Use-up is:

1.05 Speedway: 1.35, 2.05, 2.35.  
2.45 Racing from Thirsk; 1.50.  
2.50, 3.05, 4.40 International Polo.  
3.50 International Archery: 3.20.  
4.05, 4.20 Motorsport; 5.00 Final Score.  
5.10 News and weather.  
5.25 Wonder Woman: The Man Who Could Not Die.  
6.15 What's On Wogan.  
6.50 Legend of the Golden Gun: 1979 made-for-TV Western set toward the end of the Civil War and telling the story of a man out for revenge for the death of his parents at the hands of Quantrill's Raiders, Starving Left Ozerhaze.  
8.20 The Val Doonican Music Show with Ray Charles and Lloyd Groves.  
9.05 Kinks Landing: Civil Wives.  
9.55 News and weather.  
10.05 Telford's Change, part 1 (r). See Personal Choice.

11.20 Saturday Night at the Mill: Guest interviewer is Maureen Lipman, who stars in the ITV comedy series *Asylum*. Chief guest is Michael Bendine.  
12.10 am Weather.

## BBC 2

2.45 pm Cinderella-Italian Style: 1967 romantic comedy of a type much in vogue at the time. Omar Sharif plays a prince who plans to defy convention and marry beneath his station. Sophia Loren is the lady in question.  
4.25 Horizon: Mr Ludwig's Tropical Dreamland.  
5.20 Open Door: The Swadlowcote Rifle and Pistol Club present just a Chunk of Metal.  
5.50 The Rugby League Year: Highlights of the past season.

6.50 Architecture for Everyone: Patrick Nutter goes in search of the best of modern architecture in Britain, or the worse excesses, depending on your point of view (r).  
7.55 The Levin Interviews: This week Bernard's guest is Professor Friedrich Hayek, grand old man of the free market economy and winner of the 1974 Nobel Prize for economics.  
8.25 Dance Month: The London Festival Ballet presents La Sylphide as the opening to a

month's celebration of dance (see Personal Choice).  
9.55 Cria Cuervos: 1975 Spanish film, winner of a Cannes prize, tells the powerful story of a nine-year-old girl who lives in a fantasy world and comes to believe that she holds power over life and death. Stars Geraldine Chaplin and Richard Johnson.  
11.40 News and weather.  
11.45 Broadway Melody of 1940: More dancing in this classic with Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. Cole Porter lyrics.  
1.05 am Close.

## London Weekend

8.40 am Sesame Street.  
9.40 Fanfagne: The Invisible Alenace Mix-up. The boy who can turn into a wolf.  
10.05 Superman: The Bully of Dry Gulch, Bambi Powl Zapf.  
10.30 Fun Factory: New series that seems to be ITV's answer to Multi-coloured Swapshop.  
11.30 pm World of Sport: The line-up: 12.30 Motor racing; 1.30 ice hockey; 1.15 News; 1.30 ITV Seven-racing from Kempton (1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00) and Ayr (1.45, 2.15, 2.45); 3.10 Darts; 4.00 Wrestling; 4.55 Results; 5.15 Doctors and Nurses: The Prime Minister (r).  
5.30 Happy Days: Bortlesque.  
6.00 Russ Abbot's Madhouse: Last of the series.  
6.30 Chips: Off Road. Highway patrolmen Jon and Pouch get involved in a deadly race.  
7.30 Mixed Blessings: Practice



Richard Johnson stars in Tales of the Unexpected (ITV, 9.45)

## FILMS ON TV

Cinderella-Italian Style (this afternoon, BBC 2, 2.45) marked a delightful interlude in the otherwise heavyweight career of its director Francesco Rosi. A fairy tale in the best of good faith, it has Sophia Loren as a princess devoted to scullery maid, Omar Sharif as Prince Charming, the graceful Dolores del Rio as Queen Mother, and a variety of villains, oddities, witches and a flying monster. The film is a fine example of the master of Glasgow posh and be nities with that off-hand dryness that only a Scot r characters are drawn with great impressionistic ole is an hour of uninterrupted pleasure (give or nercial breaks, naturally). I shall miss the

of the Beehive. Later (BBC 2, 11.45) there is *Tales of the Unexpected* (ITV, 9.45), which stars Richard Johnson in a series of short stories. Tomorrow in honour of the BBC's Dance Month, BBC 2 is showing *Tales of the Unexpected* (ITV, 9.45), which stars Richard Johnson in a series of short stories. Tomorrow in honour of the BBC's Dance Month, BBC 2 is showing *Tales of the Unexpected* (ITV, 9.45), which stars Richard Johnson in a series of short stories.

cinema by The Reluctant Adventures of Eliza Fraser (Monday, BBC 1, 9.45). Tim Burdick's ill-judged series of stars Trevor Howard and Susan Hampshire for the international big-time. Assault on a Queen (Wednesday, BBC 1, 6.45) is a historical drama about the Queen Mary, for the most devoted Simara fans only. The Abolition (Wednesday, BBC 2, 9.45) is a historical drama about the Queen Mary, for the most devoted Simara fans only. The Abolition (Wednesday, BBC 2, 9.45) is a historical drama about the Queen Mary, for the most devoted Simara fans only.

by David Robinson

## Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.  
6.30 News.  
6.35 Farming Today.  
6.40 News.  
7.00 News.  
7.10 On Your Farm.  
7.40 Today's Papers.  
7.45 Yours Faithfully.  
7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 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## Clive Barnes/Guanajuato Notebook

## The Mexico way with a festival

International which has just eighth year, is one of the most festival circuits be more curious from the far y-formed and modest Spolito arleston, it is the suival of its type, to Edinburgh's, different climate re perious drink be found in all

with many buildings dating back to the seventeenth-century. It also has some splendid hotels. In addition to such tourist facilities, a festival obviously needs theatres and halls. Here too Guanajuato is well-placed. There are two good theatres, one of them the auditorium, and concerts are given in the fantastic Church of La Comania, built in 1747 and next to the university—one of Mexico's most famous. There are various other facilities.

By next year a large new modern theatre will be completed but at present the major house is the almost indescribable Teatro Juarez which opened after 30 years of building in 1903. It is one of those fantastic opera houses you seem to find only in South America. There is a divine madness to it. It has a grand Paladian facade—the time mases have been cut down to eight feet for the sake of symmetry—and inside, the auditorium, decorated from top to toe, is designed on the lines of a Moorish temple. The curtain shows a picture of Constantinople. The stage is deep, a trifle narrow,

yet still of proper opera proportions. The pit can take only about 50 musicians.

Now the festival itself. The programming seems to be superior in quality but lacks a lot in sheer adventure. This year it included, for example, the New York City Opera, Alvin Nikolai's Dance Company, Leipzig's Gewandhaus Orchestra, the Renaud/Barrault Theatre, the National Ballet of Canada, and soloists ranging from Claudio Arrau and Alexis Weissenberg, plus an over-the-hill concert by Ray Charles.

If you want a week or so of cultural entertainment in extravagantly exotic surroundings this is fine. If you want to get something you cannot find in Paris, London or New York, you will probably be unimpressed. It is something the festival intends, it says, to change. This year, however, the only downright novelty was the dance programme, called *The Roman Era*, produced by an American impresario, Joseph Schuch, and primarily staged by Anton Dolin.

The idea is simplicity itself and is intended to travel around the world. It probably will. All

old devotees of London Festival Ballet will recall those early all-star casts in Dolin's stagings of *The Pas de Quatre*, incidentally, Dolin agrees with me that the best-ever cast was that at the old Stoll Theatre in 1950, consisting of Alicia Markova, Alexandra Danilova, Tatiana Riabouchinska and Natshe Krassovska.

For this festival Dolin and Wisny took Alicia Alonso, Carla Fracci, Ghislaine Thesmar and Eva Evdokimova. But—and this is the twist—all the ladies were provided with consorts, respectively, and in one of two cases respectfully, Jorge Esquivel, James Urbain, Michael Denard and Peter Schausfuss. For this impressive line-up Dolin arranged a sort of *Dejile* in which each couple offered an excuse-mad-dance in sequence of a sequentially fragmented adagio from *Giselle*, Act II.

Then the men got their chance to glitter in Dolin's own virtuoso warhorse, mounted here by John Gilpin, of *Variations for four*, which is hardly the purest example of romantic ballet yet is undeniably fun.

With the next section each couple danced a reconstructed romantic pas de deux, which named from the splendid care of Pierre Lacotte's *Nathalie*, the *Swiss Milkmaid*, to the rough-hewn attempt at authenticity provided by Alberto Mendes in a pas de deux from Robert le diable. Then the ladies danced the pas de quatre.

The dancing was competitive without being mean and flamboyant without being vulgar. In fact it had a great deal of genuine style and, as perhaps a serious reflection on what seems the somewhat haphazard rehearsal patterns of the performance—when one of the world's most renowned pianists appeared in the central square and implores you not to attend his imminent concert because he has not yet met his piano let alone his orchestra, you sense a certain uncertainty in festival procedure—the second was markedly better than the first.

Yet this discreetly useful romantic extravaganza is obviously going to be a festival winner across the board—it may well be coming to New York in an ordinary run.

## Bridge

## That Italian convention

national meanings led to artificial employment at rough they have at rubber bridge, ve to look further One Club which ask to life by the Schenken or the first popularized 1900.

Two Clubs based five tricks is the at universally employ because it is having a special shed, no minimum and fanation may be employment of an Diamonds to destroy three-trick sh the special ally attached to been erected).

nes invited to ex- artificial One Di- is not used to d slightly strong- realish than the One Club. The ply that it was used, by the they discovered a complicated for s and gave them ip in ascertaining sport which par- ride. It was only a had a potential and that he ob- rance from the of bids.

of the system was of the Big had a choice of rebids after his given a negative to Heart to show Spade showed a th 20 or more One No Trump is opener to show st. No minimum- ing to game, be- tract depended on in by the respond- One Heart (neg- step over opener's of both weakens in partner's suit p showed a few with a small mp, a fourth set cards in the suit sh card strength, as abandoned be- re artificial and s deal in which

the opening bid was an artificial One Diamond on fewer points than 20, which asked for a negative response of One Heart if partner had fewer than seven points, was played in a match some years ago. No score; dealer West.

East West game; dealer West.

North's second bid of Three Clubs instead of a natural raise to Three No Trumps was a tactical, for East led his single-club bid and obtained a ruff. South's bid of Two No Trumps at this time was a forcing response which the Italian later abandoned in favour of an encouraging Two No Trumps on a weaker hand—say, 11/12 points, in a situation where some advantage was likely if the hand were played from the responder's seat.

At the other table the American South clung to the old-fashioned strength-showing response, based in this instance on a four-card suit, and he kept the partners out of trouble.

After West's opening lead of a small club, the declarer was satisfied to take eleven tricks. Actually, there was a neat piece of play for a slam. If declarer would lead with the ♠K and returned the ♠A, West would be forced to duck the trick; he would now find himself end-played if declarer cashed his four spades followed by four diamonds ending in North's hand. West's only defence would be to bare his ♠K, and a declarer who was sensitive to the position would have rejected the heart finesse.

Edward Mayer

## Gardening

## Dwarfs to cultivate

Introduced this year most impress- Chelsea Flower dwarf Calceolarias. Grown in pots about a foot high double flowers in as of yellow and sky, be down out- in the autumn in growing a batch the idea of bring- doors to make a some of our which will to ppy to spend a in the more com- unity of the green-

in rather deplored le's present obses- siveness. The rea- s because gardens who must be small- shares are all right grown in good fer- and copiously sed be—conditions the seedsmen in ounds and in the s of the Royal Society's garden t if they are grown ferile soil and not quately they turn or understated un- tie runs.

there is a place for rarer varieties of. The intermediate May-flowering are s than the tall letties that flower through June and ing.

too the compact -dwarfed Blue sample, also the nisms round 4 ft need very little ere are several ms of delphinium iv raise from seed Blue Poinsettias in es of blue, mauve hich is only about and Connecticut- tle taller and also ture of colours. While I quite like delphiniums I

never really cared for the dwarf lupins which are only two to two and a half feet high. I suppose that as ordinary lupins at say 3 to 4 ft high usually need no support there is not the same reason for the dwarf or semi dwarf delphiniums.

Now is the time to sow all these plants also wallflowers, foxgloves and sweet williams to bloom next year. Incidentally, the dwarf sweet williams to my mind are dumpy and not very attractive, also the ordinary varieties besides flowering in June when there is often a lull between spring and summer flowers, are very good and flowers and are well in water.

The plants that have been most admired to our garden this year are the FI hybrid pansies Imperial Light Blue and Imperial Orange, Azure, Blue and Golden Champion. They began to give us the odd flower in November from a sowing made about this time last year and have all winter until in the past two months they have given us a splendid show of colour.

Last year they went on flowering for months. If they become a little straggly we trim them up lightly and they produce new growths and flowers but they do not like to be trimmed too hard. I think these pansies are the result of introductions in recent years and there are other colours, such as Indian Boy red with a dark centre and the Majestic Giants Mixed all early flowering and vigorous with large flowers.

JOBS FOR JUNE One often reads that June is supposed to be a month when you can ball about in a deck chair and admire the results of your garden labours. How this misconception arose I have no idea. The only garden you do not back and enjoy with a clear conscience is somebody else's.

Now the weather has warmed up, selective lawn weedkillers and other systematic weedkillers

such as Tumbleweed and Weedol will work more quickly because the chemical, absorbed by the leaves, is translocated through the plant, roots as well. More quickly it will reach the weeds. One should really try now to control lawn weeds, especially clover which seems to enjoy dry weather, because they rob the grass of food and moisture. It looks as if we must be prepared for water restrictions in many areas. I suggested two weeks ago the plants to which we should give water priority but I did not mention the lawn. When water is scarce, forget the lawns, grass is very drought resistant and brown as it may become, it will green up again in a couple of weeks when the rains come.

Do not be in too much of a hurry to plant out sweet corn, marrows, tomatoes and outdoor cucumbers. Last year sweet corn was almost a complete failure everywhere because of a series of cold nights in early June. A reader told me he sown seeds on moist blotting paper in his airing cupboard and sowed them on June 7. These plants gave an excellent crop, whereas those he had raised under glass and planted out at the end of May were a complete failure.

I am going to keep some of my plants in a cold frame at least until June 10 and others I will plant under cloches. Daffodil foliage may be cut down soon if it is cut six weeks after flowering so no damage results to the bulbs according to trials conducted at Wisley.

Pick off dead heads of rhododendrons, azaleas and lilacs if you can reach them. Continue to make and the plants need support—the should always be a priority "do it now" job because a sudden heavy shower can do a lot of damage—plants are beaten down and are difficult to get upright again.

Roy Hay

## Chess

## Eccentric masters

When I was young I had a friend with whom I shared two great passions: the dance for music and we devoted many weekends to the mutual pursuit of these enthusiasms. One frequently recurring topic was a comparison between the great masters of chess and music. We had some trouble with Philidor. I remember, since to say for example that he was the J. S. Bach of the chess-world would clash with the fact that Philidor was a leading composer of his time.

Then too we were greatly at variance when dealing with Capablanca since my friend was firm in the declaration that the Cuban genius was the Stibelius of the chess-world, a statement of no responsibility and indeed the chief reason for this unlikely comparison was that my friend knew I admired Capablanca's play greatly and since his favourite composer was Stibelius this strange coupling was in deference to my judgment of Capablanca.

Looking back on it now I think I would have agreed Capablanca with Joseph Haydn and equally I would have coupled Schubert with Keres since the one composed and the other played from the heart.

Then too that great master of the paradox in chess, Savely Tartakover, was obviously the complete equivalent of Stravinsky. With me of the chess world were both in their actions and in their words. Of the many attractive epigrams emanating from Tartakover the three that I quote in my life of him in my *Encyclopedia* are typical: "The mistakes are all made, just waiting to be made; only a strong player knows how weakly he plays; and the player who wins is the one who makes the mistake before the last."

As for paradox his whole life was one vast paradox. He fought with gallantry for Austria against the Allies in the First World War and with no less gallantry for the Allies against Germany in the Second World War.

He played for Poland in the earlier Olympiads, or international team tournaments as they were known more correctly in those days. During the 1935 event at Warsaw I suggested to him that he should play for the droskhy that go pictures- quely piled for hire in the Polish capital. Once in the droskhy I asked him to tell the driver where to take us, to which he replied: "To Warsaw, do not do so since he spoke no Polish."

In fact, all the leading Polish players of that period seemed to me to be colourful eccentrics. Some, like Akiba Rubinstein and the two Frydman, extended their eccentricity far beyond the chess board. One of the Frydmans, "ginger" Frydman appeared to have fits of insanity and the other was wholly eccentric.

Both Makarczyk and Przpiorka, whom I got to know well in the 1930s, were agreeably odd. I have already related the Makarczyk-matent story in these columns, but whilst I was at Voldein in Carinthia, encountering the Northington Petrovich, I was told another rather sad story about him from Zsuzsanna Sorey who is Professor of Russian and Polish literature at the University of Newhaven in Connecticut, USA.

Kazimir Makarczyk was playing in a tournament in Poland in 1927 alongside the great Rubinstein in which the first prize was no less than 800 zlotys, a considerable sum in those days. Kazimir had hoped to win a prize since he was a great drinker and had hopes of using the money for a grand drinking bout.

The dictator of Poland, Marshal Pilsudski, who was a keen chess-player, visited Lodz and announced that he would give a prize of 5,000 zlotys for the most brilliant game and, though it was represented to him that he might wreck the tournament in awarding a brilliancy prize so much greater than the first prize, he stuck to his guns and play proceeded with the players all doing their best to shine.

With one round to go Rubinstein was sure of first prize and in the last round Kazimir won brilliantly against him. At the prize giving his life once took command and the brilliant prize and first of all bought Kazimir a new suit, putting the

rest in the bank. The money was still in deposit during the Second World War and it appeared when the Germans occupied Warsaw. So that, when peace came, all that Makarczyk had left of his 5,000 zlotys was a suit. He would have done better to have spent it all on drink. I suppose the moral here is that a drink in the hand is worth two in the bush.

David Przpiorka's eccentricity lay in an agreeable and almost quixotic exercise of charity in particular where chess was concerned. Owner of a fine house, he had half a dozen houses, he gradually sold off his property in order to finance various chess events. He sold his last house, apart from that in which he resided, to finance the trip of the Polish team to play in the 1939 Buenos Aires Olympiad.

It has always seemed to me especially in chess, that an agreeable and pleasing person should have perished at Auschwitz, but at any rate I now learn from Professor Szein that another agreeable and pleasing character, Bogoljubow, was wholly innocent of the charges laid against him as regards the destination of Przpiorka's chess library. This was a fine collection and when Przpiorka was sent to the Ghetto in Warsaw he took his library with him.

Then he was sent to Auschwitz, where he died, to one knows when or how, but before he died he handed over his library to Professor Kowalski. The library was buried during the uprising of the Polish people in 1944. All but one book, Capablanca's Chess Primer, which Professor Kowalski presented to Szein, was lost. Inside was the inscription "To dear David Przpiorka with best wishes, Jose Raoul Capablanca, Warsaw 1936."

Przpiorka (pronounce it chepiorka) was also the hero of a delightful incident at the Liege tournament of 1930. Upon his winning a fine game there, Aron Nimowitsch came up to him and congratulated him warmly on his play. "Thank you, grandmaster," said David, "but who has won never spoken to me till now." The reply was "I always thought you were a disciple of Tartasch's." The implication was that now he had seen him play such fine modern chess he knew that David could not have been a follower of Tartasch's.

I have looked through the games played by Przpiorka at Liege and have come to the conclusion that it must have been the following one that allowed Nimowitsch to address himself to Przpiorka.

White: H. Weenik. Black: D. Przpiorka French Defence.

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Fred Emery on the prospects for today's special Labour Party conference

# The May Day call some will ignore

Will Labour's end-of-month May Day call be received loud and clear by voters at the summons to an emergency? Or will the day of action at Wembley in today's special party conference turn out to be a big flop as was the TUC's?

All obviously, will depend on how plausibly the party and its divided leaders can address themselves to everyday economic problems. These press desperately on all sides, especially on Labour's traditional supporters. Yet on the doorstep, so MPs and other canvassers have found, voters are resentful at Labour's apparent obsession with its internal wrangling.

If this division dominates the conference either because the party feels stalemated so long as Mr Callaghan leaves it unclear how long he wishes to remain leader, or because it cannot move forward while the ideological and structural remains unsettled, then May 31 could be as quickly forgotten in the country as was the last special conference.

That augury is especially unpromising. Held almost exactly five years ago, the last special conference came out clamorously for a "No" vote for the wishes of the mainline party leadership in the then forthcoming EEC referendum. The tremendous defeat then suffered by most of the left, who still predominate in the National Executive Committee, and their mainline union supporters,

when nearly 67 per cent voted "Yes" did not noticeably lead them to self-interrogation whether they had, after all, understood and represented the grass roots.

Today the EEC again intrudes. With the Government's latest unexpected advance on the EEC budget, the Labour left is not only being upstaged in the news it is also seeing some promising ground cut from under it. As Mrs Thatcher claims triumph in getting back most of the £1,000m Britain is having to pay out, and over several years at that, so the anti-EEC crusade fades as a good election issue in 1984.

We are not there yet. But we know enough of Labour's last EEC renegotiation to imagine how their leaders would be crowing had they brought back from Brussels the sums Mrs Thatcher has dared to turn down. But this, of course, will not happen. The party's presently dominant left-wing trying, legitimately enough to wrench the party on to a course it persists in believing the grass roots are crying out for. Some of the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn believed that they triumphed at the party's last full conference; that they had only to wait to see the various trade union conferences this summer further confirm the key "party democracy" reforms, they had secured.

Their suspicion that Callaghanite

reactionaries were progressing with a sort of counter revolution by having the same reforms reversed in time for the next party conference in key unions, such as the AUEW, is part of the motivation for this special conference. With Mr Benn having the final say today, after Mr Callaghan has opened proceedings, it is easy to see the conference ending up as another revivalist rally for left-wing activists.

Mr Benn has been making much of the unanimity with which the NEC agreed its document which is being debated today—Peace, Jobs, Freedom, which is subtitled "Labour's call to the people: How to stop the drift to catastrophe". Mr Benn is right, the NEC were unanimous. The document is a selection of past party conference decisions.

Still, when Mr Benn further speaks, as he did on BBC radio's World At One yesterday of the great significance of the party's going ahead with "100 per cent unity" he runs into instant ridicule from the party's centre and right wing. Prominent Labour MPs on the right proclaim it rubbish, yet they are also near despair that Mr Callaghan allowed unanimity over the defence section in particular.

Can Mr Callaghan really stomach his party's declared refusal to permit... deployment in Britain? of American Cruise missiles, when he raised no objection in the Commons

to the Government's announcement of such deployment?

"This great movement of ours" is of course bitterly divided several ways. It is doubtful if many MPs will be turning out at Wembley to be denounced and abused the way they were at Brighton last autumn. Mr Moss Evans, speaking for one faction in the union leadership, has already made it clear that he thinks the parliamentary leadership, and MPs generally, have been doing a poor job as Opposition.

He found it necessary to say, in his interview with *The Times* last week that it now needed showing that "there is a distinct difference between the Tories and the Labour Party". He wanted the TUC and Labour Party to be coordinated—a marvellous irony to many MPs who dub Labour's election defeat "an expensive education for Moss Evans", following his ardour in destroying the Callaghan pay policy.

You will not find an incomes policy in the NEC document, nor indeed any clear indication of measures that could revive Britain through the so-called alternative strategy. It calls for the usual increase in public expenditure, protectionism, extension of public ownership and "democratic planning" in industry. There is no mention of how the money is to be raised and a typical invocation, rather than assertion, is: "with the right industrial strategy it must be

possible to achieve full employment".

It is a possibility that we shall have some very clear speeches today that will advance some new ideas, but I doubt it. The "broad church", as the Labour movement is often affectionately called by its devotees, is riven because none of the interpretations of the faith is being given beyond a narrow band of zealots.

Perhaps it comes back to the fact that Mr Callaghan is seen as lame duck leader. If any of his supporters believe that he will lead the party into the next election they are not saying so.

Indeed some of his former Ministerial colleagues, who much admired his managerial brilliance and his integrity in government, now wish he would resign quickly. They see nothing being settled, unless it be the further fragmentation into the hands of the left, until he goes. These new disloyalists accept that a new leader, such as Mr Denis Healey, or Mr Michael Foot, would not necessarily stop the struggle for power within the party. But it would give a new beginning, and a new legitimacy in which a new leader who looked to the next election could have the best chance of redefining the party, even reinspiring it.

An indication from Mr Callaghan today that enough is enough could make this a special conference with a difference. But do not count on it.

## Sportsview



Morne du Plessis: sporting heritage.

## The loner at the top

Cape Town. So the after-dinner quip goes, a poof is a man who prefers girls to rugby. By inference, the Springbok captain must indeed be a man among men. In Cape Town this afternoon, after a four-year break, South Africa re-enters major international competition in its favourite sport with the first match of a series against the British Lions. Their captain is Morne du Plessis, the sixth generation descendant of French Huguenot settlers, with claims as the world's finest No 8 forward. He is also, I hasten to add, the proudest of proud fathers of a nine-month-old son, Jean-Pierre.

A quiet almost withdrawn man with those he does not know, Du Plessis finds the idolatry of his country an embarrassing burden. He stands 6ft 5in and has the lean, gangling figure of the young Gary Cooper. The few words he speaks come mostly from the side of the mouth. It is not too hard from his appearance to understand the origins of a schoolboy nickname, Girronkey, still used by intimates, which inferred he looked like a giraffe and played like a donkey.

Few have been born more to the sporting purple: his mother captained South Africa at hockey; an uncle led South Africa at rugby; and his father, Felix du Plessis, was the South African rugby captain when they beat the All Blacks in 1949. Morne du Plessis was born three months after that last triumph and he and his father provide the only instance of father and son Springbok rugby captains.

Like many another son of a famous father, the heritage was a nuisance to him. He outgrew his strength at school and took some mental and physical hammering at rugby as a three-quarter and full back. He much preferred cricket, an early indication that he would always be his own man. Cricket remained a prime interest when he first went to Stellenbosch University and he eventually played in the Currie Cup for Western Province as a fast-medium bowler.

By then, though, the Stellenbosch system, the pedigree, perhaps both, had asserted themselves. The rugby overlords had spotted the potential and knew the background. Cutting the story of a long, gradual progression short, the shrewdest rugby brain of them all, Danie Craven, is credited with converting him from what had become a lack lustre of all in flanker and then to No 8 and in 1971 Du Plessis became the 101st Stellenbosch student to win Springbok colours.

There still remained doubters wary of a loner's attributes that seemed an affront to basic Afrikaner tenets that forwards should stick to forward play. Morne du Plessis from the start

Richard Stree

## On equal terms at last, clever swine

This has been a good week for pigs. First there was the announcement that pigs are being trained to replace St Bernards for rescuing people buried under avalanches. In such circumstances one would welcome any sort of a storm. But it is persuasive that pigs with their sensitive snouts close to the ground and their reputation as truffle-hunters should be better at the job than shaggy Swiss dogs.

Then there was news of the American professor who takes pigs jogging for two miles every morning to test how the activity affects their physiology, which is closer to that of man than that of most other animals. Apparently the pigs paw the ground with enthusiasm while they wait for their morning trotters. Their jog will certainly be a more amiable sight than most of the joggers one sees pounding around Kensington Gardens in narcissistic solism and track suits of American universities to which they are not entitled.

In the experiments at Cornell pigs balanced their own diets going through different doors to turn for calories, vitamins and roughage. Lesser animals bolted all the food they first arrived at, giving themselves indigestion and dietary deficiency. The clever men at Cornell conclude that pigs rank for intelligence in the top

six families of animals, along with apes, dogs, cats, elephants, and (sometimes) man.

Perhaps at last we are beginning to rehabilitate the undeservedly scaly reputation of the pig, whose name is a byword among men for greed, uncleanness, sloth and other human vices. You will search a long time before you find a polite slang use of pig, swine, or hog. From the fashionable insult for a policeman (which in fact dates back to London thieves' argot of the seventeenth century) to the modern Australian slang for a prostitute, to be compared to a pig has seldom been a compliment.

The proverb from the pig's tail, going all day and nothing done at night, to "buying a pig in a poke" are all sinister or uncomplimentary. Such catch phrases as the violent negative "in a pig's ear" (the euphemistic version) is rude. The literary quotations are generally unkind to pigs: "Some men there are love not a gaping pig," Edward Lear, A. A. Milne, Pigling Bland, and nursery rhymes do something to redress the balance with sympathetic or twee treatment of pigs; and the Empress of Blandings is one of the most majestic creations of twentieth century fiction, though her majesty does count as greed and grossness, the human frailties that humans traditionally project on to pigs. We eat like pigs, pig to gether and stare like a struck



An Orwellian view of the superior pig... Napoleon and colleagues starting Benjamin the donkey in the film *Animal Farm*.

pig. Pigs in clover are people we envy and who therefore do not behave themselves decently. The Master, Beachcomber, observed that one disadvantage of being a hog is that at any moment some blundering fool may try to make a silk purse out of your wife's ear. The ancient Egyptians held the pig sacred, because Zeus was suckled by a sow, in one version. The ancient Egyptians held the pig sacred, because of their fecundity, at grand weddings.

But apart from them, man has gone for a Gadarene gallop on the back of his own whole hog of unjustified abuse of the gentle animal. In fact, not propaganda, pigs are clean, not dirty. If you give them a separate place to sleep in they keep it far more scrupulously than dirty dogs or stupid horses. They wallow in mud not because they like being dirty but because they have no sweat glands and want to cool themselves. They are

often the best of mothers. Pigs are exchaning. The origins of the pig are shrouded in mystery. A Chinese scholar estimated that his people domesticated swine around 2900 BC. At first they used pigs as scavengers. Then man discovered that pig's flesh was good to eat, and from there it was a melancholy journey to the Chicago stockyards where man claims to use everything but the pig's squeal. Perhaps man's rudeness about

the pig is based on subconscious guilt about bacon. Orwell was right when he made pigs the animals closest to man, though at the time the comparison was taken as an insult to man. Maybe this week's news is the first blast of a new and more generous human attitude to pigs: maybe pigs will fly. Dogs is inferior; cats is superior; but pigs is equal.

Philip Hogward (sic)

## A woman's work: is it ever done?

Despite the social progress of the past decade or two, the world apparently remains one vast male chauvinist piggy (see above), and the brutes, whose leisure to root and sniff in their trough is won by the sweated labour of the female, seem as reluctant as ever to lift a trotter to help.

The Worldwatch Institute, based in Washington and supported by the United Nations, asserted, government, university and private foundations, issues regular reports on social and environmental issues of global significance. Their latest, *Women, Men, and the Division of Labor*, by Kathleen Newland, is out today and concentrates on the imbalance in what men and women expect of each other and themselves, a near-

universal result of which is the tendency of the working woman to achieve not liberation but, simply, more work: what the author calls "the double day".

The reasons for this sad state of affairs, in which a woman is forced to work outside her home for money yet is still expected to take on the lion's share of the housework and child-rearing, are doubtless buried deep within the ancestral psyche.

It is a fact, for example, that nearly half the world's adult women are in the labour force—a category that excludes women who do only unpaid work at home. It is also a fact that "the sharing of un-

paid, household labour between women and men receives only a fraction of the attention given to equality in formal employment".

It is one of the ironies of this report that in the "formal" marketplace, the battle for equality would seem to be going very well indeed, at least in those countries that can afford it. Nearly a third of all low students in the United States this year are female, for example, as opposed to four per cent 15 years ago. Even in Sri Lanka, "the proportion of women among newly graduated doctors increased from five to 23 per cent between 1965 and 1975".

But: "The trend toward greater participation in paid labour on the part of women has not been matched by an increased involvement of men in unpaid work". Moreover, "middle-class housewives in modern, well-serviced homes still put in the long hours of household labour characteristic of women in more primitive circumstances".

Ms Newland suggests that it may be wrong to denigrate housework as something women should be freed from; maintaining the home is as much a contribution to the family's standard of living as cash income. The importance of this kind of daily

labour is underscored by the findings of an ILO (International Labour Organization) study in Upper Volta.

ILO staff workers there observed that family nutrition deteriorated during the rainy season, when nutritional needs were highest, because the adult women were too exhausted from agricultural work to cook. The major constraint on adequate nutrition at this time of year was not the food supply but the supply of female labour.

The conclusion is that governments cannot really hope to legislate arrangements made in the home between husband and wife; but pres-

ing on with the battle for full equality in the marketplace may bring true domestic equality as a side-effect.

Women's longer hours of housework are often viewed by both them and their mates as justifiable compensation for their smaller financial contributions to the family. If this economic obstacle to equality can be removed, other seemingly immovable cultural obstacles may, over time, yield with surprising grace.

*Women, Men, and the Division of Labor*, Worldwatch Paper No 37, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, \$2.

Tony Samstag

## IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION

commencing

10 AM TODAY — IN LONDON

10.30 AM SUNDAY NEAR GATWICK

AIRPORT

HIGH QUALITY VALUABLE PERSIAN

AND OTHER HAND KNOTTED

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

Contents of Palletised containers. Each rug/carpet will be displayed and auctioned separately following our inspection prior to auction.

INTENDED FOR EXPORT TO THE USA

Following instructions from allied international Shipping and Finance Ltd. THE TRADING SHIPMENT MUST BE LIQUIDATED following the recent trade embargo between the USA and IRAN

TODAY

For the convenience of London Buyers a portion of the contents have been removed to Halfway Inn Chelsea, 17 Sloane St, Chelsea S.W.1.

Viewing from 10 am

Auction commences 11 am

SUNDAY

Viewing commences 10.30 am Auction 11.30 am At Newick Park, Unit 6 Church Road, Lowfield Heath, N. GATWICK AIRPORT. Directions from London: M23 take Crawley exit then follow A23, turn off for Lowfield Heath, first right past Hickmet Hotel, then first right and see our signs.

Terms: Cash or certified cheque

## D. H. Lawrence, back at the ranch

Letter from New Mexico

In an old, down-at-heel log cabin ranch, in the remote Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico, a remarkable assortment of people will gather this summer to read poetry, lecture, hold tutorials, act and sing in an extraordinary tribute to D. H. Lawrence.

An eclectic crew of literary personalities and actors, including Allen Ginsberg, Alan Bates, Alan Sillitoe, Dustin Hoffman, Trevor Howard, Elizabeth Taylor, Diana Rigg, Boris Lancaster, Professor Richard Hoggart and composer Patrick Garland will take the part of Lawrence, to be held jointly in Santa Fe and Taos, where Lawrence lived on and off for three years.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Lawrence's death and the New Mexico celebration is the brainchild of Anthony Branch, a British businessman who lives in Taos, and London-based Shakespearean actor Tony Church, who has recruited the formidable lineup of actors, poets and scholars to mark the event. The finale of the July 16-20 festival will be a ball in which guests will dress as Lawrence characters.

Lawrence moved to Taos, the rather "eccentric" high desert community 75 miles from Santa Fe, in September 1928, and stayed there until September 1929. Taos is best known for its hang-loose lifestyle, its drug culture, its Indians, artists and abode-dwellings. Almost a third of its 3,500 population are Indians.

the most," said Mr Branch, and in fact in Harry Moore's biography, *The Priest of Love*, Lawrence waxed enthusiastically about the big New Mexican country. "For a greatness of beauty I have never experienced anywhere," he wrote. "The vast amphitheatre of lofty, indomitable desert sweeping round to the ponderous Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the east, and coming flush at the pin-pointed foothills of the Rockies. What splendour!"

The place, said Lawrence, was to become "the greatest experience from the outside world that I have ever had." Although the reference books say that Lawrence is buried at Venice in France, Mr Branch says his last resting place is in fact in New Mexico.

Some of Lawrence died in 1932, according to folklore, his widow, Frieda arrived in Santa Fe clutching his remains in an urn. She was worried that Mabel Dodge, the dominating and very wealthy benefactress who had presented him with the ranch land, would try to steal Lawrence's remains. "So she packed them with concrete to build the Lawrence shrine, a somewhat unprepossessing structure erected just a few steps from the log cabin where he wrote and lived interminably and skinned his cows," Susan

not a terribly creative period in Lawrence's life, though he supposedly wrote *St Mawr*, part of *The Plumed Serpent*, and *The Woman Who Rode Away*, plus several essays and articles.

It was more of a watershed for him," said Mr Branch. "The organizers of the festival had planned the whole thing on the sprawling Lawrence ranch, which is 17 miles from Taos. "But the place is still quite primitive and for the conference we would have had to pave roads, bring in water and electricity and other amenities," Mr Branch explained.

Indeed the ranch is still a primitive place. The 50-minute drive from Santa Fe to Taos skirts incredible mesas of purple, pink and rust coloured sand under an enormous sky in which clouds look as if they have been hung for effect by some ambitious set designer. Taos is a rundown, scruffy little town that nevertheless has its tiny streets packed with galleries, artists' studios and potteries. All of which has caused it to be dubbed "San Francisco with dust."

Twelve miles further north on Highway Three a sign points to the hills. The road suddenly becomes a dirt track that winds five miles into the picturesque Taos Valley. In rainy weather the path becomes a quagmire.

Frieda bequeathed the place to the University of New Mexico, who now run it as a horse ranch. In its home in the saddle culture D. H. Lawrence is very definitely a second banana.

"There are no postcards, no cups of tea and no organized tours," says Mr Branch. "If the foreman is in a good mood and not in his cups he might show you Lawrence's writing room—but don't bet on it."

The ranch has sometimes been used as a writer's retreat with visitors staying in log cabins in the grounds. Its simple accommodation did not deter playwright Tennessee Williams from spending some time there in 1972. "He is expected at the festival."

Outside the Lawrence cabin on a white picket fence hangs an almost indecipherable weatherbeaten sign that reads, simply, "Shrine". Up a steep hill nestled in a gully sits the tattered white chapel, so small that eight people would make the place overcrowded.



D. H. Lawrence: the place he loved.

series of readings to be held at the shrine.

But most of the activity will be centred on the rather more elegant Greer-Garson Theatre (capacity 500) and the spectacular Paolo Soleri Theatre in Santa Fe.

In a way Taos is the perfect place for a Lawrence festival. It has always been a haven for non-conformists, rebels and experimenters of all kinds. In the Sixties it was a hippie and drug centre. Now it has a "laid back" bohemian lifestyle and, as befits its south-west setting, it has more than a touch of the frontier about it.

cause the man's dog kept awake at night. Here people still can drop out and pretend they writing masterpieces," says Branch. "Taos attracts a who have rejected normal ben living. But it does not the glamour of Aspen or P. Vallarta."

Unemployment is double average at 14.7 per cent. Alcoholism is deep rooted. The climax of the Lawrence celebration will be the, although Mr Branch explains "I prefer to call it a bop. may have a nude model centrepiece. We want people come in bonnets and str jackets and I hope to one it too seriously and shows in a tuxedo. In fact the festival shouldn't be too lit or highbrow. We want it to be as well as intelligent, you don't have to be a poet or a Lawrence work enjoy it."

No festival for D. H. Lawrence would be complete without touch of controversy, and one has provided it. R. C. Gorman, the well-known Indian artist, was asked to colour poster for the fest and came up with a nude, slightly sensuous, postmodernist. "It's certainly not very phdit or raunchy," says Branch. "But some people are quite conservative and have been widely objected to want to keep it's been in this Lawrence tradition know he would have loved it."

For Da





## Worcestershire are cornered but survive

with his leg breaks but Derbyshire reached their target with an overthrow after the New Zealand opener Wright had scored 60 runs. Hampshire are now firmly anchored in bottom place.

**Nottingham.**

The Indian Test player D. Dadi had to hammer Nottinghamshire colleagues in trouble again. Warwickshire at Trent Bridge claimed four victims as they lost by 20 runs, 155-10 to 137-10. Nottinghamshire slumped to all out in their first innings. Three of those processes came in the over as the home side lost 4 wickets in the last 5 overs.

Warwickshire, who declared their first innings at 252 for five, enforced the follow on, but Nottinghamshire safely negotiated the final hour of play. Todd hit 40 to help become Derbyshire captain of the match but Nottinghamshire forced a draw as they reached 162 for three at the close.

**Leicester.**

Leicestershire's spin bowler almost clinched victory after tempting Gloucestershire with a sporting declaration. They were 100-0 at 10 minutes to win, 19 minutes after half centuries for Miles and Tolchard and 41 minutes after the first wicket, including two sixes, had pushed a declaration total to 224 for four.

The Gloucestershire opener, Bowdell and Saadi Mohammad were dismissed for 10 and 11 respectively, their grip and the Leicestershire fielders crowded the bat. At close Gloucestershire had struggled to 91 for seven.

**Tomorrow**

**JOHN LAFRANCA LEAGUE (2.00 pm)**  
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Kent  
Dorset v Somerset  
Gloucestershire v Essex  
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Worcestershire  
WARRICKSHIRE: Lancashire v Warwickshire  
LEICESTERSHIRE: Leicestershire v Derbyshire  
SURREY: Surrey v Kent  
MIDDLESBROUGH: Middlesex v Yorkshire  
TOUR MATCHES: CANTEBRURY, Kent v Gloucestershire (2.00)  
MINOR COUNTIES: JESMOND, Nottinghamshire v Lincolnshire

## Gavaskar's resistance delays Surrey

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Umpires: R. Aspinall and P. Wight

[illegible]

## Cycling

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

مكتبة الأصل

Personal  
investment and  
finance,  
pages 18 and 19

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## Steep fall in US indicator points to deeper recession

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, May 30

A steep fall in the American Government's composite index of leading economic statistics for April has led to speculation that the recession will last longer and bite deeper. The drop of 4.8 per cent is the steepest since the index was registered by this index and follows a 2.1 per cent fall in March. The index is widely viewed as a useful guide to future United States economic trends.

The previous sharpest fall was 3 per cent in September, 1974, just before the American economy deteriorated into the worst recession in more than three decades.

The breadth of the recession is reflected in the fact that all 10 separate indicators that form the composite index fell into the negative in April. The indicator that measures layoffs in manufacturing worsened considerably.

The government will release May unemployment figures on Friday. These may well see another large rise, after the gain in the rate last month to 7.5 per cent from 6.2 per cent.

New Department of Labour figures show that initial claims for unemployment benefit rose by 617,000 in the week ending May 12—by far the highest weekly increase recorded.

The weakening of the economy is continuing to soften interest rates. Levels. Many banks, including Citibank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, cut their prime lending rates today to 14 per cent. Moves below this level seem certain next week.

Dr Courtney Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, said the figures clearly heralded a steep decline in gross national product (gnp) and industrial production this quarter, but she suggested they did not tell much about more distant economic trends.

Dr Slater added that the recent moderation in the inflation rate and in interest rate levels were preparing the ground for the economic decline to level off and for recovery to begin.

Many economists argue that business stock levels have been kept quite low over recent months, and this is a good reason for suggesting that, after some significant adjustment, the economy will move by the late summer towards a more stable condition. But there is a danger that consumer spending and business outlays may fall further than anticipated and so force a bigger than expected stock adjustment.

Goldman Sachs and company are predicting annual rates of real gnp decline of 7.5 per cent for this quarter and 6.1 per cent for the third quarter, though they see the decline moderating to 1.7 per cent in the final quarter of this year.

They point out in a new report that consumer spending fell 8 per cent in the three months to the end of April, the largest quarterly drop since the early 1950s.

There appears to be a real danger of consumer spending dropping at a faster rate than the fairly modest level still seen in most economic forecasts. If consumer confidence surveys are any guide, The Centennial Bank said today that its survey of consumer confidence in the Chicago area showed that confidence fell in the last quarter to a record low level.

Confidential said its confidence index sank to 70, which is 17 points under the previous survey score and the lowest level since the index was started in 1972. The previous record low was 76 in the winter of 1975.

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## £1,000m tap stock issue surprises the market

By Peter Wainwright

A £1,000m tender issue of 131 per cent Exchequer, repayable on April 27, 1980, surprised gilt dealers yesterday. The minimum tender price will be £96 per cent and the prospectus will be advertised on Monday.

Dealers were surprised because the issue has fallen since last Tuesday. Until then Government stocks had been quoted by the fall in United States prime rates and foreign institutions buying to take advantage of high interest rates in the United Kingdom.

Tuesday the Government broker Mullins and Co. was able to sell remaining supplies of the £1,000m of partly paid medium term stock Exchequer 131 per cent 1980.

But on Tuesday sterling rose to £2.205 and the trade-weighted index reached a year high of 74.7. The FT Government Securities index closed 0.31 up at 68.39 and at this point overseas dealers decided that the pound was expensive in the short term and began taking profits.

This profit taking was assisted by forecasts from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and others that minimum lending rate would not come down for months.

Yesterday the FT Government Securities index closed at 67.70, after sterling had fallen to £2.2450.

Government securities were an 11 to 12 easier before the announcement of the new issue. Both the size and the terms of the issue were unexpected, and losses attributed to the new issue were judged to be unattractive. The stock is payable at £40 per cent on tender, with a further £30 on July 1 and the rest on July 25.

The new tap is paid half in advance and the other half by 10 am next Wednesday at the new issue department of the Bank of England in Watling Street, London, or not later than 3.30 pm next Tuesday at any Bank of England branch.

The new tap price must be either at £96 or above in multiples of 25p.

Dealers said last night that the new stock looked a point too dear.

The stock has been issued at a price which the gilt-edged market is well supplied with money.

Calls on two other stocks are due next week and on June 13, and the initial £40 payable on application is considered to be a large sum.

The new tap signals an early fall in short-term interest rates. But it is designed, primarily, to provide the authorities with a stock to feed the foreign appetite for United Kingdom securities.

The new tap is needed because, unless foreign interest rates are satisfied with the issue of new stocks they will buy securities from British resident investors, and inflate the money supply.

The control of money supply is a key factor in the government's policy. At the end of June the Bank of England is expected to announce a new heavy curbs and rate, believe, that the authorities have money supply under control now.

East demand noted yesterday afternoon. The present five-year record high for sterling is putting great pressure on industry, as British exporters are finding it increasingly difficult to sell overseas and still make a profit.

Manufacturing industry in particular is being squeezed by overseas competition. But the Government has not attempted to hold the pound down or intervene in the currency markets other than to smooth out movements. Yesterday the Bank of England was thought to have studied the new offer, heavy selling of sterling from Germany drove the pound down.

Dealers are divided over whether sterling is likely to regain the levels of earlier this week, or slip back. The odds seem to be that if the Government does resist pressure to reduce interest rates, the pound will be on a rising on the agency for British business.

The British manufacturers of bank notes and coins are experiencing an upsurge in business despite the inroads of the credit card and the predicted death of conventional currency.

The Royal Mint, De La Rue, the Birmingham Mint and Portals dominate the market for notes and coins, by supplying nearly two-thirds of the world's needs. That market encompasses 70 countries but excludes most of the developed ones which have their own manufacturing companies.

Growing demand for conventional hard currency has been apparent since the early seventies. The process has been accelerated with inflation since the decrease in the value of bank notes has been in proportion to the growing demand for more of them.

Even though these interest rates have been relaxed in recent weeks, with the expected pre-presidential election boom in the economy and the credit market, the resulting consumer spending will again be to the benefit of the note and coin manufacturers.

Another boost to the fortunes of the money makers has been the rising demand for travellers' cheques. This has been stimu-

## Top executive resigns from BNOC

By Peter Hill and Richard Evans

Mr Alastair Morton, a key executive of the British National Oil Corporation, resigned at a meeting of the board yesterday.

His decision comes less than a week after Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, appointed Mr Philip Shelbourne, a City merchant banker, as chairman-designate of BNOC. Mr Morton had a less than harmonious relationship with Mr Shelbourne in his earlier career in the City.

Mr Shelbourne's appointment to the £53,500 chairmanship caused some surprise, not least to Mr Morton, and prompted speculation over Mr Morton's future at the BNOC because of previous disagreements.

Mr Shelbourne takes over the chairmanship from Mr Ronald Usher on July 1 and has been advising the Energy Secretary over the past six months on the Government's plans for introducing private capital into the BNOC.

Mr Morton, joined the BNOC in 1976 under Lord Kearton, its first chairman, and has been prominent in the development of the corporation's oil and gas reserves, finance and trading. He will not be leaving until Mr Shelbourne has taken over.

Last night Mr Morton said: "Following Mr Shelbourne's appointment as chairman and chief executive I have resigned that I am, after being built up such a good team."

Mr Morton was one of the architects of a unique financing deal designed around a forward oil sale agreement. BNOC raised loans of \$825m (£350m) which, helped by the strength of sterling, enabled the corporation to fund itself over the past three years at almost no cost.

Between June, 1977, and last month BNOC paid £110m in interest charges, but by repaying the loans with oil when sterling became much stronger against the American dollar it managed to make an after-tax gain of £100m.

His departure comes at a critical time for the BNOC which made a profit last year of £75m; this year profits could top £250m with Government plans to introduce private capital into the corporation; legislation is expected to be introduced in the next parliamentary session.

Mr Shelbourne, a taxation lawyer, is strongly in favour of bringing private capital into the corporation.

The form in which private capital will be introduced into the corporation remains the subject of speculation. One possibility is that the Government would retain public ownership of the BNOC, but a small private operating company would be formed.

More recently there have been indications that ministers may decide to opt for what has been termed the "Sale of the Century", or less than 50 per cent of an unconstructed state oil corporation to the public through post offices and banks.

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## Industry fears curbs on Iran export loans

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Banking of medium-term and long-term loans by British banks for large export contracts to Iran, brought in on the advice of the Bank of England, are raising fears in industry that credit problems could have more impact on Iranian trade with Iran than this week's trade sanctions.

The clamp on loans comes after the withdrawal earlier this year of credit cover by the Export Credits Guarantee Department for any Anglo-Iranian deals. There is still a question mark over how far Iran's cut-back on loans of credit, ordered by its central bank to protect importers against losses resulting from sanctions, is also likely to affect British exports still allowed into Iran.

The Confederation of British Industry is watching the credit situation closely, although the clamp on loans does not affect short-term trading. Nor is the halting of loans expected to affect contracts involving goods or trading arrangements which have been excluded from the sanctions.

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Mr Alastair Morton: built up a "good team" at BNOC



Mr Philip Shelbourne: previous disagreements with Mr Morton

and my future plans are delightfully vague."

Mr Howell, on holiday in Italy, was told of Mr Morton's resignation plans earlier this week. He was clearly aware of the long history of disagreements between the two men when he appointed Mr Shelbourne.

Last night the BNOC said that it regretted Mr Morton's resignation. Mr Shelbourne was not available for comment.

The discord between the two men surfaced before Mr Morton joined the BNOC when he was head of Drayman Securities, a joint industrial and management venture acquired by the

Midland Bank but established by the Drayton Group.

As the £40,000-a-year managing director of BNOC with responsibility for finance, supply and trading, personnel and management services Mr Morton was instrumental in the establishing the corporation which now, through its participation agreements with the oil companies operating in the North Sea controls the flow of more than 1 million barrels of oil a day and produces more than 100,000 barrels a day.

Earlier this year Mr Morton became an executive member of the corporation; he was also chairman and managing director of BNOC (Trading).

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Mr Morton was one of the architects of a unique financing deal designed around a forward oil sale agreement. BNOC raised loans of \$825m (£350m) which, helped by the strength of sterling, enabled the corporation to fund itself over the past three years at almost no cost.

Between June, 1977, and last month BNOC paid £110m in interest charges, but by repaying the loans with oil when sterling became much stronger against the American dollar it managed to make an after-tax gain of £100m.

His departure comes at a critical time for the BNOC which made a profit last year of £75m; this year profits could top £250m with Government plans to introduce private capital into the corporation; legislation is expected to be introduced in the next parliamentary session.

Mr Shelbourne, a taxation lawyer, is strongly in favour of bringing private capital into the corporation.

The form in which private capital will be introduced into the corporation remains the subject of speculation. One possibility is that the Government would retain public ownership of the BNOC, but a small private operating company would be formed.

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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

Some will be more equal than others in Save-as-You-Earn share option schemes if the amendment to this fringe benefit contained in this year's Finance Bill goes through Parliament unchanged.

Under present legislation there are two instances when liability to income tax arises. The first comes when the option is granted. If the option is to run for more than seven years there is a liability to tax if the price at which the option is offered is below the present market price for the shares.

The second instance arises when the option is taken up. The employee is liable to income tax on the difference between what he actually pays for the shares and their prevailing market value.

But all this is bordering on change. This year's Finance Bill contains a proposal for abating tax completely on this type of fringe benefit and introducing a new SAYE share option scheme.

This move can be welcomed as far as it goes. It might even encourage companies who do not have such schemes to set them up.

But there are serious shortcomings. The proposal will only cover new schemes and does not extend to those already in operation.

It is manifestly unfair that employees of companies which already operate such schemes should be treated less favourably than those in companies which set up such schemes in the light of the proposed legislation.

## Money shops

## More power to the private customer

"We buy raw materials wholesale and sell retail," says Graham Telford, assistant general manager of Boston Trust & Savings, a United Kingdom subsidiary of the First National Bank of Boston. The raw material in question is money, a product that the organization retails the usual way—through shops.

Money shops—conveniently situated in the local high street, with the emphasis on their "come on in and look"—were first introduced in Britain in the early seventies. As retail outlets for finance houses wanting to deal directly with the public rather than indirectly through hire purchase agreements, money shops concentrated on offering loans, mainly on a fixed term basis.

They were not a great success, and in consequence finance houses such as United Dominions Trust, First National Finance Corporation, Forward Trust and Citibank have withdrawn from the market, or at least severely cut back their operations.

In retrospect it seems that unlike their transatlantic brethren, the British public were not generally ready to grasp the concept of a money shop into which you could walk off the street and ask for a loan.

Boston Trust & Savings, which now has outstanding loans of over £16m, double the level of two years ago—attributes its success to the fact that rather than promoting the usual shop, it concentrates on the products it has to offer. These include loans on a secured or unsecured basis, and mortgages.

But the products are generally more expensive than those offered by banks and building societies. For example, the true annual rate of an unsecured personal loan is 32.3 per cent compared with the more usual 21.22 per cent with the clearing banks.

The Boston Trust continuous credit account, which if you save on a regular basis (minimum £7 a month), gives you access to loans up to 30 times this amount, costs 2.3 per cent per month. It is slightly more expensive than the 2.25 per cent rate normally charged by Access or Barclaycard, which it regards as an alternative.

The savings or deposit schemes offered by money shops are low key operations. Their business is to attract borrowers, not savers. Boston Trust's source of finance is the wholesale money market, through its parent company operating in London.

Western Trust & Savings, The Boston Trust money shop in Portsmouth.

another money shop to survive the course, operates like Boston Trust through some 20 shops spread around the country. Loans are tailor-made to suit each request—which is said to be the reason for the shop's low bad debt ratio. In the case of Boston Trust this amounts to 2 per cent of outstanding loans. The customers they hope to attract in the main are those skilled manual and clerical workers who either do not have bank accounts or are dissatisfied with the bank's service.

Western Trust, however, has moved away from the original money shop concept into the area of retail banking. This means concentrating on savers as well as borrowers. Deposits from customers have risen from £1m at the beginning of the decade to some £50m now. The organization is planning to expand to offer a more comprehensive range of savings facilities, along the same lines as those recently introduced by the American bank, Citibank.

Citibank tried the money shop concept in Britain but did not regard it as particularly viable. After two years of research into what the public wants, it intended to step into the retail banking business in a big way.

Through Citibank Trust, its United Kingdom subsidiary, it has launched a range of savings and loans facilities, equivalent to those offered by both banks and building societies under one roof. It has combined the friendly atmosphere and convenience of money shops and building societies (open six days a week) with the formality of the clearing banks.

Seven branches of Citibank Savings have already opened in the Midlands. It hopes to attract financially sophisticated customers who are generally dissatisfied by the offerings of banks or building societies.

The loans include personal

loans, homeowner loans up to a maximum of £5,500 for modernizing or extending property, and mortgages up to £100,000. The costs, though, are generally higher than those of the traditional sources of borrowing.

Savings schemes offer a combination of building society and bank schemes. Its deposit account, like those of the clearing banks, pay 15 per cent but unlike the banks, Citibank pays higher rates once the balance reaches £1,000, with a maximum of 16 per cent for balances over £2,000.

There is also a regular savings scheme under which rates rise to 1 per cent above today's 15 per cent basic interest rate on balances over £1,000. On the lump sum investment account, the rate rises year by year to encourage long-term savings, to a maximum of 2 per cent above the basic rate in the fourth year.

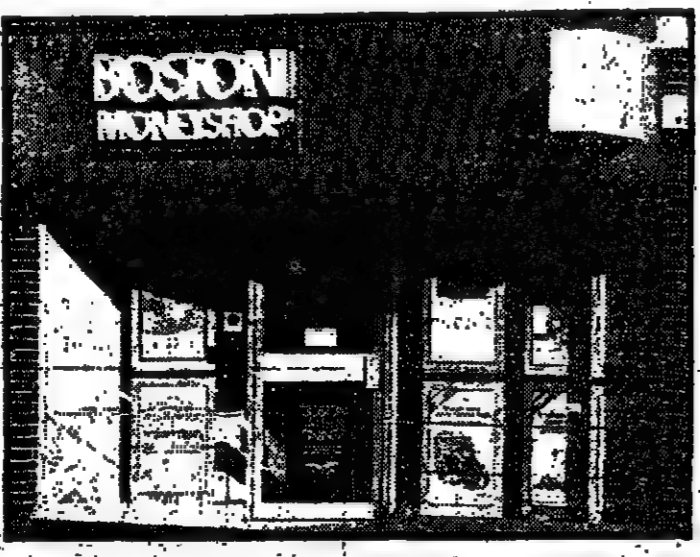
Interest on the accounts can be paid net or gross, whichever best suits the investor. Citibank, therefore, offers an attractive alternative to non-taxpayers at present saving with a building society.

It also offers a "tandem account" whereby you can borrow up to 30 times your monthly subscription. Savings in this account attract 13.2 per cent while interest on any borrowing is 28.3 per cent.

It seems the days when clearing banks and building societies had the monopoly on high street money, retailing may well be numbered.

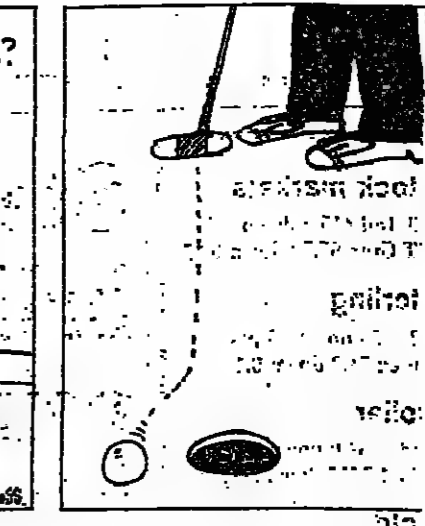
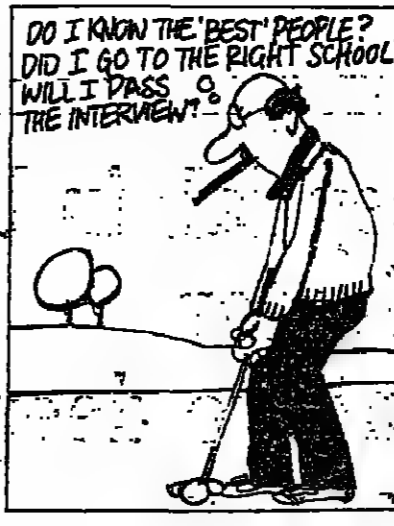
The Bank of America is also intending to move into this market. Such innovation may encourage the United Kingdom banks to make more positive moves towards their personal customers, who have in the past taken second place to the corporate sector.

Sylvia Morris



Western Trust & Savings, The Boston Trust money shop in Portsmouth.

## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



## Taxation

## Making allowance for the Revenue's returns

So we came to the final part of the tax return which asks you to provide the information on which your 1980-81 income tax allowances will be based.

Under the earlier parts, allowances do not in the main relate to the previous year's income tax liability. They are important because £1 of allowances generally reduces taxable income by £1 and your surplussable investment income is reduced by the amount of any charges you can claim.

These should be entered in another part of the return and include items such as allowable payments of interest for instance on a loan to buy your own main residence.

So, it is in your own interests, if only for this reason, to get your tax return in as early as possible and make sure you are claiming your maximum allowances.

If you are a United Kingdom resident you should almost certainly be able to claim at least the single person's allowance of £1,375 for 1980-81.

If you are married you will receive the higher allowance of £2,145 unless you elect for the wife's earnings to be separately taxed.

This will probably only be worth doing in 1980-81 if your combined income is more than £16,577. When a husband and wife are taxed separately, they each receive the single allowance and are taxed separately on their earnings.

In any event the taxpayer will want to know if you have married during the last tax year. He will also want to know if you divorced or separated and are maintaining your wife under a court order.

If either a husband or wife were born before April 6, 1916, the couple could be eligible for the age allowance of £2,895, instead of the ordinary personal allowance. Single people over 65 years of age will receive a £1,820 but there is an income limit.

Your age allowance will be progressively withdrawn by £2 for every £3 that it exceeds

£5,900. There is the same limit for married people and single people.

Few people are eligible for a child allowance in 1980-81 since the recent introduction of the tax free child benefit. But, if you have a child who lives outside the United Kingdom and is under 19 or is still pursuing full time education, you could be eligible for the allowance. Certain students who were already studying in 1976 may also qualify.

If you are a single person looking after a child or you are a divorced or widowed parent, you could claim the additional allowance of £770. You may also be able to claim this allowance if you are looking after somebody else's child, if it is at your expense.

You can also claim an additional personal allowance for your wife if she is completely incapacitated by illness throughout the year.

The tax return has a batch of allowances for a resident housekeeper, dependent relative

with a low income, the services of a son or daughter who is looking after you, there is also an allowance for the blind. These allowances range from £55 to £145 a year.

If you paid more than £1,237 of life assurance premiums (that is qualifying policies) in 1980-81, the £1,500 net of tax relief at 17½ per cent, the Inland Revenue should be notified. This is to help the revenue police the new system of life assurance relief by deduction from the premium.

If you paid more than this amount and your income was £9,000 or less, the Inland Revenue will first require you to pay a refund of the relief you have received from the life insurance company and then arrange for a lower amount of relief to be deducted in future.

Incidentally, do not be confused by reference to deferred annuity payments in this section. This is an unusual type of policy which should not be

mixed up with rent annuities which come under the final section of the return asking for details of rent annuity payments you are likely to be making in 1980-81. These contracts vary widely in terms of the annuity payable and the period for which it is payable. Some are for life, others for a fixed term.

The premiums are allowable and there are some very important points to the annuity which you invest into such arrangements.

The changes are for in the Finance Bill an attempt to make people self-employed or pensionable employment again at their cost levels.

Danby Bloch  
Raymond Goo

## Fixed interest investment

## How to buy a stake in the gilt market

Little more than a month ago interest rates in the United States money markets stood at close to 20 per cent. That in itself was an unprecedented event in the country supposed to have the strongest economy in the world. But that was only the first act of the drama: the second act unfolded over the last few weeks when interest rates there more than halved.

Perhaps it is crucial to remember that the cost of money should become cheaper.

In spite of all these disappointments the fixed interest market has performed remarkably well. The optimists take the view that it is simply a case of hope deferred; that given time the monetary squeeze will indeed do its work inducing a severe recession and a sharp fall in interest rates.

Almost as optimistic but in a rather different way is the school that believes that the alarm bells are already starting to sound in Downing Street. They do not look for a U-turn in the Government's monetary strategy. Rather they expect to see a general tightening up of Government policies probably with a lengthy period of wage freezes at some stage.

My main reservation about the second theory is that I just cannot see it happening without an initial political and stock market trauma as the Government strives to maintain unity and credibility.

I take a rather cautious view of fixed interest markets at the moment. With so many pressures building up on the government strategy I would certainly want to see firmer evidence that the demand for credit is decelerating and is likely to continue to decelerate before committing substantial funds to market.

The money supply figures, due in early June, will offer some further indication as to what is happening on this front. If they are encouraging, the market should make modest headway. If they are bad, then I think one can probably look for the fixed interest market until late summer or early autumn.

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Overseas investors, attracted by the relatively high interest rates in the United Kingdom have, of course, been a bull point for the gilt market.

There are now a few fixed interest unit trusts and rather more managed funds (not unit trusts) for investors who are wary of the market. Professional fund management does not always guarantee success, of course, but with prices proving so volatile in recent years, there is something to be said for having investments actively managed—selling at the right moment being as important, if not more so, than when buying.

If you want to go it alone, you can buy existing government stocks either through a stockbroker (which can equally well be arranged by one's bank manager or other professional adviser) or rather more cheaply by the National Savings Stock Register. The Post Office will supply you with an application form for stock.

The cheapest way of buying stock is through the purchase of new issues, though you obviously limit your scope for timing investments. With the government borrowing so much money, these come fairly frequently, perhaps on average once a month.

New issues are generally announced on a Friday afternoon and advertised in the quality papers early the following week. All you need to do is to make use of the appli-

cation form in the advertisement. There are no commissions or other charges.

There are, however, two things to watch. The first is that it is increasingly common for the offer to be by tender, with a minimum tendering price. This is quite simply, a sale by auction, the highest bids securing the stock. The stock is allotted at a single price, which is the lowest price bid by a successful applicant.

In other words, if a stock is offered at a minimum tender price of 95 per cent and alloted to successful applicants at 95½ per cent, that is the price you will pay regardless of the fact that you may have put your bid in at a higher price. Generally speaking, a bid 2½ per cent above the minimum tender price should secure stock.

A second point to watch for is the fact that many stocks are now offered in partly paid form. For instance, you pay £20 per cent on application, £30 per cent in a month's time and the balance, say, in a further month's time. This does mean that one needs to keep an eye on dates when money falls due. Indeed, you could in law forfeit your stock for failing to meet a call on the due date. I suspect, however, that the authorities would treat the odd day of memory, leniently, provided it was not a case of inability to pay or, indeed, to avoid payment.

There is in fact nothing to stop you paying in full from the start. But it does, says rather a waste when the capital could be nothing up a few pounds of interest elsewhere.

John Whitmore

## Round-up

## Warning to small savers

Bradford and Bingley ranks as the eleventh building society in the country (it has assets of some £1m) and is quietly introducing a scheme which targets the who use their building ordinary accounts like accounts.

Since the beginning of year it has systematically to its 1,600 odd depositors have had an average of under £200 over 1 year and who have not or more withdrawn. They were given a choice either to increase their balance or accept an interest of the account of 3.5 per cent less than the current 1 per cent.

So far only 170 have their accounts. Customers continue to be subjected to monitoring. The move is made to help the stock down its operating cost problem facing the society movement generally. However, the Building Society Association says that other society has indicated it intends to follow practice.

Crown Life Insurance resigned from the Life Association. The company wants to pay high mission rates to broker actuaries, a person is than those laid down. LOA. Crown Life says is absorbing the cost higher commission pay which come into effect week, though increase deducting rather than premium rates.

## LAKE VIEW INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED

Manager—JOHN GOVETT & CO. LTD.

## Five-year summary of results

Year ended 31st March	Per Share Earnings	Per Share Dividend	Per Share Asset Value
1976	1.77	1.65	100.5p
1977	2.37	2.10	106.2p
1978	2.66	2.40	120.5p
1979	3.41	3.00	144.8p
1980	4.08	3.60	127.4p

\* Excludes special non-recurring income and the special dividend of 0.65p paid therefrom.

Total Net Resources £61,626,390

U.K. 64.7% North America 17.7% Japan 8.3%

Other Countries 9.3%

## Points from Mr. C. Alan McIntock's review

"We expect earnings for the current year to exceed last year's level excluding the exceptional receipts. There should therefore be scope for a further increase in dividends, although this can't be expected to be such a large increase as last year and will not of course include the special payment incorporated with the last interim dividend."

"Although the trust's commitment to the sector is small, we cannot view with anything but concern the struggle, in many cases just for survival, which manufacturing industry in the U.K. is having against the twin handicaps of high interest rates and strong sterling."

"Against a background of falling profits and prospective liquidity problems at home, we think it appropriate to shift our emphasis more into the overseas sector and, in particular, towards the Pacific Basin area which remains one of the fastest growing parts of the world where free enterprise economies predominate. Currency, as well as trading risks are involved but we believe that, with exchange control and tax constraints now lifted, shareholders would expect and wish the portfolio to be more balanced in terms of prospects and geography than has been practicable in the recent past."

## Disputed property boundaries • Stock redemption dates

Some friends purchased a house in 1975 which was built in 1964. When recently examining plans contained in the title deeds it was noticed that the boundary line between our friends' property and his neighbour's was four feet into what they had regarded as their neighbour's garden (the marker being an ancient oak tree) whereas the present fence is attached to the oak tree. There is some evidence of new posts being erected at some time along the section of the fence which attaches to the oak tree possibly when the fence was moved. The fence has certainly been in the same position while my friends have been in residence and since that date they have had two changes of neighbour.

The strip of four feet of land is crucial in regard to access to a nearby cul-de-sac. Their present neighbour claims that the fence has always been in that position and is proposing erecting a garage with access.

In such a case, would the title deeds be the deciding factor? Or would some right of ownership have grown up with usage. Is this a case for legal action in your opinion, or moving the fence to its rightful position in accordance with the deeds? (TAD, Camberley).

It is by no means unusual to find the boundary between two properties changed when a wall is rebuilt or a fence erected. The neighbour loses his right to object to any resulting encroachment after a lapse of 12 years. Thereafter the new fence or wall becomes the legal boundary.

This is because the moving of the fence amounts to adverse possession by the neighbour of the strip of land in question and the boundary line fixed by the original title deed

of plan becomes extinguished under the provisions of the Limitation Act 1980.

To make up the total period of 12 years required under the Act, each successive occupier of the neighbouring property can add his period of adverse possession to that of his predecessor.

Your friend must, therefore, ascertain as quickly as possible for how many years the new fence has been in its present position. If for more than 12 years he has lost any right to object. If less than 12 years he will have to take legal action immediately unless his neighbour is prepared to move the fence back to the original position fixed by the title deeds.

A person who is wrongfully dispossessed of land is not bound to take legal action. He is entitled to move the fence to its correct position (within the 12-year period) provided he can do so peacefully and without the use of force. Other wise he would be guilty of an offence under the Forcible Entry Act 1931.

My aunt owned shares of 34 per cent Debenham Stock 1979-89 in Mersey Docks & Harbour Co. On her death some ten years ago she left these to my daughter.

As the harbour board only pays about 2p in the £1 on these shares, my daughter would like to realise her capital before it sinks any further in value but we understand that repayment will not be made until the final market, through any stockbroker. The last time this stock was traded was in January 1980, at 36p per unit, at which price the yield on the 34p gross interest per £1 of nominal is 5.6 per cent. If she does so, she will have a capital loss which

safe as Government stock? KPJ, Taunton.

In March 1974 as the result of a capital reconstruction following the near-collapse of the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company, repayment dates on the then 34 per cent redeemable debentures 1875-89 were extended to 1979-89. The company is within its rights to delay redemption of the stock (at its par value of 100p) until the final redemption date of 27 September 1989.

Given the high level of interest rates, it is highly unlikely to redeem the stock before that date—unless, of course, interest rates fall to below 34 per cent before 1989. In that event, it would obviously benefit the company to redeem the stock and issue new stock for sale on other issues at the lower rates. That prospect looks remote in the present economic climate.

However, if your daughter wishes to realise the stock she has inherited before the 1989 final redemption date, she can do so at any time in the stock market, through any stockbroker. The last time this stock was traded was in January 1980, at 36p per unit, at which price the yield on the 34p gross interest per £1 of nominal is 5.6 per cent. If she does so, she will have a capital loss which

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving.



Readers' Forum

can be offset against any capital gains she may have made.

Between the backs of our terrace and houses and of the terrace in the next street there is a strip of land about 19ft wide enclosed by the rear garden fences and walls of the houses and with access gates at one end. Underneath it runs a (non-concrete) drain, serving, I believe, the houses of both terraces. Although elderly residents can remember it being rented and used, it seems not to have been since the war. Finally it was included in the lease of the house adjacent to the access gates, but the most recent owner purchased the house alone.

The present situation is that the gates are in a bad state of repair and pose a security risk to all the houses backing on to the strip; a virulent collection of weeds grows to about 5ft high each summer, harbouring huge numbers of slugs and snails, the earth is a crawling mass of woodlice, all of which invade our small back garden. There are also one or two trees which are causing problems; and an enormous quantity of rubbish, old furniture and builders' rubble has been dumped, much to the anger of permanent residents.

The council has cleared or compacted these accumulations two or three times since the war, the last time being in 1976. In recent years, however, they have refused to become involved as they say they can only clear if the rubbish is causing a health risk and/or if they can trace and extract the cost of clearance from the owner.

The strip of land is not situated. There is, somewhere, a leaseholder, with a lease expiring in five or six years time assuming it was for the same term as the houses, most of which are now owned freehold. Several residents have made lengthy attempts to contact lease and freeholders, without success. Some of the younger residents have now cleared and enclosed sections of the strip to adjoin their gardens. There are many elderly householders, however, who cannot contemplate the labour or expense involved. In the last few weeks builders are gathering there, have dumped rubble which covers an area 15ft by the full 19ft width to a height of 3ft.

Do we as neighbours of the strip have any means of effective complaint against the dumpers or, only, against the notional owner for not preventing dumping? (R.A.G., London, SW6).

Where the identity of the person dumping the rubbish can be ascertained, the powers of the local authority are quite clear. Their "environmental health officer" will serve an abatement notice on the builder, gathering there to clear the rubbish. If they disobey, he can summon them before the magistrates' court which can order them to abate the nuisance.

The position is more difficult where the identity of the person dumping rubbish is not ascertained and is no occupier of the house, the local authority serves an abatement notice. Nevertheless, the council is not right in insisting this has to be a health risk; they are obliged to clear it.

The Public Health Act that a complaint may be made by any person aggrieved by the nuisance and the court may, if it thinks direct the local authority to abate the nuisance, while person responsible, or owner or occupier of the premises, cannot be found.

Generally, too, the Acts make it an offence for any person to deposit in the open air but to compel a local authority to take proceedings against offenders.

You could also draw the council's attention to the fact of Pollution Act 1974 imposes a duty on it to for the collection of all household waste in its area unless a commercial waste premises, if requested, occupies it. It also makes offence to deposit waste.

In short, your local authority has powers to do this situation and only a little prodding in the form of letters of complaint from residents, in order to take necessary action.

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The Public Health Act that a complaint may be made by any person aggrieved by the nuisance and the court may, if it thinks direct the local authority to abate the nuisance, while person responsible, or owner or occupier of the premises, cannot be found.

Generally, too, the Acts make it an offence for any person to deposit in the open air but to compel a local authority to take proceedings against offenders.

You could also draw the council's attention to the fact of Pollution Act 1974 imposes a duty on it to for the collection of all household waste in its area unless a commercial waste premises, if requested, occupies it. It also makes offence to deposit waste.

In short, your local authority has powers to do this situation and only a little prodding in the form of letters of complaint from residents, in order to take necessary action.

Those of you who afford the cost of annual adjoining plots could not be kept in the repaired and have the Should no one claim the after 12 years, you would the joint right to register selves as its owners at the Registry.

BY MARGARET STONE

week  
ed ending  
e  
rts season

cket is bad at it is to say, it is you or me. It is the present and collective mind.

is gloomy, and easy to dismiss in the FT index 415.9 (after a week before) as a t of nerves.

is complains of eaze on trading d walls that it e by closing hits But Courtaulds its profits by maintained its the management dreamlining. So in slump and dition: but we d, did we not? bwick, the meat d a £5.64m pro- 1,000 less in its

meat trade has en looking like rd with a string e and the sur her quoted meat Sanger. Borth- rear as a public been sour and e market in 1976 evet of the way ung profits into donkeys replace dark satanic mills.

Little wonder that, according to the National Institute, interest rates "are likely to have to remain at current levels in the second half of this year", or that it warns us of enduring damage in the fabric of industry. No wonder that one gambling game after another on the stock market has shut up shop.

As the pound rises, earnings are curbed, and the market is foreign market now looks particularly enticing. At home the gloom has gone off mail order houses (Freemans was particularly gloomy this week) and electronics companies (United Kingdom onshore oil and North Sea oil stocks persist as the only gambling game in town).

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Company	Change	Comment
eacham	8p to 118p	Year's figs
outlands	3p to 71p	Year's profit up
emo	5p to 648p	Chairman's cheer
to Tinto	28p to 378p	Outlook encouraging
BM	5p to 66p	Doubled profit
ICC	11p to 105p	Chairman's warning
aravans int	43p to 33p	Half yr loss; no int
met Radio	4p to 79p	Int next Wednesday
La Rue	23p to 840p	Flgs next Tuesday
arnell Elec	16p to 252p	Sector unfashionable

er low  
ding the weak  
in the  
e buying chain

is at best a ainess. The legal can safely be left sior. He will in- se you not to sign o buy your new omeone has signed old one. (Owing es-while a bank ticks away at 18 for most people, a cert.)

ay comes when in be exchanged, and sell. The date on has been care- Thereafter every- to plan. van was booked, rk arranged, tele- electricity people a host of other details dog-tailed

as not so lucky. He down from War- Saling before news that Mr and Mrs house be was buy- unable to vacate. rixity sorry but Mr an who was selling ould not move yet as for his new not come through. classical case of a les and purchases, aks and everything to disarray. had no choice but teryary accommoda- next few weeks. It 25 He sued Mr and id got it back. They used their vendor, -not completing on date and said he ursed them for the all, it was his fault. They were ready to ie was not, and the that completion was r a further four

said he regarded the date in the sale con- as a target date, te which was legally e House of Lords ith him and made r and Mrs M— the should have moved rary accommodation en the completion d. He chose not to at the last minute r R— to solve this

ads said that his completion was a e of breach of con- W— was obliged to ll for all expenditure y everyone else in

FINANCIAL NEWS

Difficult  
conditions  
blunt profits  
at LoFs

By Richard Allen

A return to tougher conditions in world tanker and general cargo markets has taken the edge off profits recovery at London & Overseas Freighters.

Trading profits of £258,000 for the year to March 31 compare with a previous loss of £1.9m, but are £124,000 below those reported at the interim stage.

A £5.3m swing into profits of £4.6m at the normal pretax level is mainly accounted for by a £4.3m surplus on ship disposals, including last year's sales of four of the group's SD14's.

After minority interests, attributable profits work out at £3.8m against a previous loss of £1.9m.

Despite the return to depressed rating levels after the unexpected upsurge earlier in the year, LoFs is back in the tanker-buying market. It has placed orders for two 55,200 dwt general purpose tankers to be built by the Japanese Mitsui organization.

Each vessel for delivery in 1982 will cost £13.5m—40 per cent payable in advance and the remainder through a loan carrying interest at 8 1/2 per cent payable over eight years.

Meanwhile LoFs has taken the opportunity to restructure Eurodollar borrowings of \$15.5m in a way which will stretch repayments originally due before 1984 over a further four years.

Celebrating the return to profits, the dividend is to be maintained at 1.53p gross on capital which was increased 80 per cent by last year's four-for-five scrip.

Briefly

Grand Metropolitan Ltd reports that it holds about 87.7 per cent of Liggett Group Inc's common stock through its tender offer and previous purchases and that it has extended its purchase bid to June 2.

McCormack and Company has acquired 26 per cent of the issued capital of Multicolor (London), making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Chapman & Co (Batham): Pretax profits for year to March 29, £880,000 (1979, £1,200,000). Total dividend raised from 6.3p to 7.7p.

British Syphon Industries has bought CUB Ltd's 100 shares in Leeds at Leicester with branches in Leeds and Bolton, is involved in the manufacture of car number plates and signs both in metals and plastics, and in silk screen printing. The total purchase consideration of £303,600 has been satisfied by the issue of 565,069 new ordinary shares in 251 of which 405,069 have been placed principally with institutional investors by Panmure Gordon & Co and Anderson & Co.

Davenport Knitwear: Pretax profits for 1979, £807,000 (£700,000). Gross dividend raised from 6.2p to 7p.

Pochin's: Terms agreed for purchase of assets and goodwill only of concrete pumping division of Tarmac for £220,000. Total plus spare parts at agreed valuation.

Energy Finance and General Trust Holdings: Pretax profits for year to March 31, 1980, £206,000 (£216,000). Total dividends, 1p (0.85p).

Western Brothers: Turnover for 1979, £10,656m (£9,656m). Pretax profits fell to £57,000 (against £251,000). Total gross dividend, £157.1m and net assets from £91.3m to £114.2m.

The capital account showed after-tax profits of £20.5m against £28.1m. The capital figures reflect a surplus of £19.2m, an increase of 20 per cent, thrown up by a property revaluation at March 25.

The final dividend of 2.86p gross makes a total for the year of 4.26p.

Mitsui Bank net profits fall 40 pc

Mitsui Bank, Japan's leading commercial bank, reported that its parent company net profit fell 40 per cent to ¥4,930m (£8m) from ¥7,650m in the previous six-month period.

Revenues, however, increased by 36.9 per cent to ¥32,000m yen from ¥29,000m.

Mitsui officials attributed the steep net profit drop mainly to

Stock markets

Pessimistic response to new £1,000m tap

The market managed to breathe a sigh of relief yesterday as the long bank holiday account drew to a close.

This was in spite of the Government's decision to feed the gilt market with another £1,000m of new tap Exchequer 131 per cent 1994 at £40 (£56 fully paid).

The market was not entirely surprised by the announcement and felt it had been issued to take advantage of the foreign buying that had proved a strong feature of the week.

Despite this the market was not overjoyed with the issue and showed its displeasure with falls of between £1 and £1 in longs before the announcement extending to £1 and £1 afterwards.

Generally though, it was a quiet day's trading. Conditions had been slightly depressed by the drying up of foreign buying and renewed profit-taking locally. Prices at the short end of the market were mostly unaffected by the issue and generally closed about £1 easier.

Equities closed the account on a rather dull note following the previous day's slight technical rally. But it was again the depressing economic factors and gloomy warnings from the various company chairmen on profits, which had focused most dealers' minds. So with absence of buying, the general rule had been to watch the account draw to a close and see what the new one brings.

But the lack of any selling pressure saw the FT index drift 1.9 lower at 415.9, although it was 7.4 lower on the account overall.

Leaders had a fairly mixed session, affected by end-of-account factors and new-time buying. Becham rose another 4p to 118p following comment on Thursday's figures but Courtaulds slipped 1p to 71p

on profit-taking. Glaxo put on a couple of pence to 186p as did Unilever to 186p. But nervous selling wiped another 3p from Fisons at 249p and 4p from Reed International at 167p ahead of figures next week.

Speculators piled back into takeover favourite Lister yesterday, pushing the price up 3p to 52p. Close observers have been talking of a property revaluation possibly as a prelude to a bid.

Among companies reporting, better than expected figures came from 5p to Wolverhampton & Dudley and 5p to Airflow Streamlines.

Wheway Watson was another to improve with a 3p rise to 12p after its trading statement, but reduced profits clipped a similar amount from Western Bros 85p and LoF's slid 1p to 30p.

Arrow Chemical tumbled 6p to 65p ahead of figures, while recent announcements saw Thomas Northwick slip another 6p to 30p and ICI improve by a similar amount to 136p. Allied Leather, also waiting on figures, dipped 15p to 265p and

Sketchley 8p to 234p, while, in engineering, Glynwed rose 2 1/2p to 78p.

Annual meetings, which have upset several companies this week, saw the turn of RMC, yesterday falling 6p to 156p, while Richards & Wallington, which had suffered ahead of its own AGM, recovered 6p to 46p following it.

Favourable comment provided Geo Oliver with a 3p rise to 102p, Chamberlain & Hill 2p to 48p and Rush & Tomkins 2p to 190p. But adverse comment knocked Fortnum & Mason down 5p to 73p, while other weak markets included Newarthill 6p to 212p, Travis & Arnold "A" 4p to 250p and Oxley Printing 6p to 20p.

C T Bowring climbed 8p to 164p on the bid from Marsh & McLennan going unconditionally, but Coral Leisure rose only 1p to 62p on suggestions that it may soon fall prey to an offer.

Textiles came in for some nervous selling following further adverse comment, but Albert Martin shedding 8p to 50p and Robert Kitchen Taylor 8p to 148p.

Electricals again came under

pressure, although this time the selling was directed mostly at the second liners. Eurotherm fell 10p to 323p and Diploma 7p to 422p.

Unitech unchanged at 264p and Electrocomponents at 491p managed to halt the earlier

BICC's shares closed off the worst, for a two-day fall of 4p to 108p because of fears after the chairman's agm warnings. But the belief in some quarters is that BICC is still going to raise profits by a tenth to around £72m in 1980 and the dividend will rise. So there could be some action in the shares, which yield 11.3 per cent, following next Tuesday's meeting of city analysts with the BICC board.

slide, as Farnell recovered 2p to 252p.

But BICC continued to reel from its recent profits warning, slipping another 1p to 108p. GEC was 2p firmer at 347p and Racal made further ground, up 4p to 235p.

In oils, the majors managed to sustain a small rally despite end-of-account considerations, with BP 2p better at 334p, Shell

2p to 378p, while Ultramar closed firm at 338p.

Lasmo encountered profit-taking after the bullish AGM statement and drifted 10p to 646p, although dealers were able to report some strong new-time buying. Tricentral was a speculative feature rising 8p to 346p with Carless Capel recovering 1p to 129p in the wake of its disappointing drilling report from Humbly Grove.

IC Gum was a weak market slipping 6p to 816p as comment on a possible oil find boosted Berkeley Exp. 10p to 200p.

Equity turnover on May 29 was £92,658m (13,763 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: BP, Lasmo, Becham, Coral Leisure, Premier Oil, Shell, ICI, Lonrho, Commercial Union, P & O, Hongkong & Shanghai, Courtaulds, GEC, Racal, Consolidated Gold Fields.

Bank Base Rates

ARN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated	17%
C. Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 134% up to £25,000 136% over £25,000 137% over

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Fin	21,651(11.78)	1,141(0.71)	16,019(9.92)	2.0(1.1)	2.0(1.1)	3,012(1.1)
Airflow Stream (F)	3,317(4.7)	7,481(0.88)	—	3.8(2.71)	24/7	5,421(4.34)
Cap & Com Prop (F)	5,317(4.7)	0,382(0.37)	4,251(9.4)	0.8(0.1)	21/8	1,041(1.0)
Chapman (Batham) (F)	16,571(9.18)	0,816(0.7)	—	2.8(2.16)	25/7	2,671(2.16)
Cope Sports (F)	16,571(9.18)	1,311(0.96)	23,491(6.7)	1.0(0.59)	7/2	1,071(0.59)
Davenport Knit (F)	19,031(16.69)	4,621(0.72)	3,617(0.4)	2.2(2.3)	—	3,915(3.9)
Kayser Bander (F)	10,361(9.68)	0,061(0.25)	1,711(4.3)	2.1(1.54)	—	5,111(5.1)
L. & O.F. (F)	—	3,913(3.3)	29,831(25.87)	3.0(2.5)	30/6	—
Minister Assets (F)	—	3,617(0.4)	5,417(7.60)	—	—	—
Western Bros (F)	—	1,711(4.3)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Surface News are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \*Adjusted for scrip issue; †Loss; \*Shareholders will receive a total dividend of either 3.3p or 2.8p.

Profits almost halved  
at Minster Assets

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The United Kingdom accounted for £3.6m of this. A special meeting of Olivetti shareholders at Ivrea yesterday approved an increase in capital through which the French group Saint Gobain Pont a Mousson obtains a 10 per cent holding in the Italian electronics and office equipment multinational.

Olivetti's capital is raised from 107,740m lire (£55.1m) to 208,740m lire (£106.7m) in a two-part operation.

Saint Gobain is paying 67,200m lire for 21m shares of 1,000 lire, while a further 80m shares are offered as a rights issue to ordinary and convertible shareholders for a total of 96,000m lire.

Olivetti gives  
go-ahead for  
Gobain deal

From John Earle, Rome

A special meeting of Olivetti shareholders at Ivrea yesterday approved an increase in capital through which the French group Saint Gobain Pont a Mousson obtains a 10 per cent holding in the Italian electronics and office equipment multinational.

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M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-521 1212  
The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High/Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P.E.
99	60 Airsprung Group	60	-2	6.7	11.2	*3.5
50	26 Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.8	12	*2.2
280	185 Bardon Hill	280	+3	13.8	4.9	*8.2
100	78 County Cars Pref	78	—	15.3	19.6	—
101	63 Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0	5.4	*10.2
125	88 Frank Horsell	122	-1	7.9	6.5	7.6
128	96 Frederick Parker	95	-2	12.8	13.3	*4.4
156	102 George Blair	104	-1	16.5	15.9	*4.4
73	45 Jackson Group	73	—	6.0	8.2	*9.2
153	105 James Barrrough	105	—	7.2	6.9	—
300	242 Robert Jenkins	300	+3	31.3	10.4	*9.6
232	175 Torrey Limited	225	—	14.3	6.4	*5.9
34	111 Twilock Ord	121	-1	0.8	6.7	*2.4
80	70 Twilock 12% UL5	74	+1	12.0	16.2	—
56	23 Unilock Holdings	48	—	2.6	5.4	*10.2
50	45 Unilock Holdings New	45	—	—	—	9.6
99	42 Walter Alexander	—	—	4.4	4.7	6.1
210	136 W. S. Yates	210	—	12.1	5.8	*3.4

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

Capital & Counties tops  
£7m at year end

Property group Capital & Counties increased pre-tax revenue from £4.75m to £7.48m in the year to March 25. Assets employed rose from £132.9m to £157.1m and net assets from £91.3m to £114.2m.

The capital account showed after-tax profits of £20.5m against £28.1m. The capital figures reflect a surplus of £19.2m, an increase of 20 per cent, thrown up by a property revaluation at March 25.

The final dividend of 2.86p gross makes a total for the year of 4.26p.

final dividend of 3.57p gross will be paid to ordinary holders who do not elect to receive any deferred shares. If it is not approved, a final of 2.85p will be paid. This would make a total for the year of either 4.71p, or 4p. A total of 3.95p was paid for the previous year.

Turnround into loss  
for Cope Sportswear

In spite of turnover jumping by 80 per cent to £16.7m in 1979, Cope Sportswear tumbled into a pre-tax loss of £589,000, compared with a profit of £376,000 in 1978. Interest payable more than doubled to £58,000 against £23,000. A forecast, the total dividend is being raised from 0.25p to 1.42p gross. The results include the heavy costs of closures and restructuring in those areas of the group which were no longer viable. The newly-acquired companies traded "satisfactorily".

Over £1m pre-tax at  
Airflow Streamlines

Record pre-tax profits of £1.14m are reported for Airflow Streamlines, compared with £603,000 in the previous year. Turnover was up from £11.78m to £21.65m.

The board is to propose a scrip issue in ordinary or at shareholders' election, deferred shares. If this is approved, a

International

large losses incurred as a result of the depreciation of government bond prices on the Tokyo bond market.

They cited the rise in United States and domestic interest

Brown Boveri sales up

The Swiss electrical equipment concern Brown Boveri achieved a 9 per cent group sales increase in 1979, and managed to boost first quarter sales in 1980 by 14 per cent from the year-earlier level, but cash flow continued to be a major concern, Herr Franz Lutenbacher, the president, said in Baden.

Fiat rejects SEAT option

Fiat officially announced yesterday that it would not exercise its option to increase its stake in the Spanish state-owned car company SEAT.

It also said that it would not underwrite its share of SEAT's scheduled capital increase, a decision that will effectively reduce Fiat's share in SEAT to 27 per cent from 40 per cent.

Fiat said its decision was based on the fact that essential conditions of the accord signed

Sumitomo Metal

Sumitomo Metal Industries said it expected its profit before-tax and special items in the year to next March 31 to decline slightly from a record 79,000m yen (£143m) last year after a rise in interest costs and higher fuel and raw material prices.

A spokesman said sales would be almost unchanged from last year's 1.22 trillion yen as active domestic demand for high-grade steel pipes would more than offset an expected decline in exports to the United States and Middle East.

Airlines lower

Japan's two largest airlines, Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways, said that their parent company net profits in the year to March 31 declined sharply, mainly because of a jump in fuel costs and airport charges.

**Scottish Northern Investment Trust Limited**

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

	Year to 31 March 1980	Year to 31 March 1979
Investments at Valuation	£84,858,065	£66,808,823
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	£63,874,837	£64,181,825
Ordinary 25p Shares in Issue	£2,741,829	£5,161,219
Asset Value per Share	101.40p	102.63p
Revenue available for Ordinary Shareholders	£1,659,142	£1,363,463
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.19p	2.59p
Ordinary Dividend (Net)	3.14p	2.53p

\* Dividends payable in cash. \* Adjusted for 1 for 2 capitalisation issue on 22 June 1979.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 27 June 1980 and warrants in respect of the Final Dividend for the year of 1.94p per share, if approved, will be posted on that date.

**POINTS FROM CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

Against the background of weak stock markets the capital performance is particularly pleasing especially when the loss of dollar premium—which, at 31 March 1979, amounted to 5.56p per share—is taken into account. Net asset value has fallen by 1.20p cent as against falls of 9.73 per cent in the Financial Times All-Share index and 24.75 per cent in the Standard & Poors Composite index (adjusted for currency changes).

The total dividend for the year is 3.14p which represents an increase of just under 24 per cent. Over the past five years, the dividend has increased by almost 104 per cent.

Highlights of our portfolio of energy-related investments, to which a substantial portion of our funds is committed and which has been a principal contributor to the satis-

factory capital performance, are set out in the report. Many of the companies pay out little or nothing by way of dividend but the Board believes that the capital appreciation justifies the policy of foregoing immediate income and that the long-term prospects for revenue are excellent.

The Board continues to believe in the fundamental attractions of investment in North America and will increase our participation at the appropriate time.

Despite the uncertain economic outlook it is difficult to be gloomy when based in the major area of growth in the United Kingdom. The Directors are confident that the present investment policies will achieve the aim of providing shareholders with a balance between protection of capital value and growth in income.

**DIRECTORS**  
R. J. C. Fleming (Chairman) The Viscount of Arbutnot, Calum A. MacLeod, Iain Tennant, J. A. Yeomani  
Managers and Secretaries: Paul & Williams, 5 Union Row, Aberdeen AB9 8QQ  
Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from Paul & Williams

**VIKING RESOURCES TRUST LIMITED**

An Investment Trust Company with a managed portfolio of companies involved in the oil and gas industries.

**FIVE YEAR RECORD**

	1980	1979
Viking Resources Net Asset Value	+ 138.2%	
FT All Share Index	+ 45.3%	
Standard & Poors Composite Index (Adjusted for currency)	- 40.7%	
Net Asset Value	206.81p	141.26p

Copies of the report and accounts are available from IVORY AND SIME LTD, ONE CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 4DZ

مَكْنَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

## Quiet close to account

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

• Ex dividend. a Exalt. b Forecast dividend. c Correct price. d Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Ltd company. k Pre-merger figures. l Forecast earnings. m capital distribution. n Ex rights. s Ex action or share split. tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... significant data.



